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# WHAT MORE DO YOU KNOW?

## SECOND SERIES

OF ONE THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED  
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS OF THINGS  
NOT GENERALLY KNOWN

SELECTED BY  
JOHN A. STOCK



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## PREFACE

IN compiling this companion volume to that popular work, *What Do You Know?*, a further one thousand, five hundred questions and answers have been selected with meticulous care in an endeavour to give, in condensed form, an interesting and informative volume on as wide and exhaustive a series of subjects as is possible within the confines of the space available. In scanning the contents, it will be seen what a very wide ground is covered and, unless you possess a remarkably encyclopædic mind, you will find that you will only be able to answer comparatively few of the questions off hand.

This book is, therefore, like its companion volume, one which can be picked up at leisure, when it will provide interesting reading and many enjoyable hours, as well as entertainment for social evenings.



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## I—AERONAUTICS

### QUESTIONS

1. Which is the first-recorded instance of human flight?
2. What is a joy stick?
3. What is an air-pocket?
4. Who was Francesco Lana, and why did his scheme fail?
5. When was the first balloon ascent in England?
6. When did the first aerial flight take place in Scotland?
7. Who was the first human being to go up in a balloon?
8. When was the first parachute descent?
9. What was the first logical attempt at a heavier-than-air machine?
10. Have two men ever-fought a duel in the air?
11. Who first conceived the idea of a dirigible?
12. Who first seriously discussed the problem of a flight to the moon?
13. When did the first Zeppelin flight take place?
14. When were the first English light aeroplane clubs formed?
15. Do you know the meaning of a 'flip'?
16. How many English Aero Clubs are there?
17. Who is the Commander-in-Chief of the R.A.F.?
18. What is the old name of the R.A.F.?
19. What is the I.C.A.N.?
20. What country established the first commercial air service?
21. When was the first regular air service, between London and Paris, on a serious commercial basis?
22. Who constructed the first lighter-than-air craft?
23. What is anoxaemia?
24. Who was Santos Dumont?
25. Where is the largest English air station?
26. Who was the first woman to make the flight to South Africa and back?
27. Who made the world's record flight to India?
28. What was the capacity of the largest passenger balloon?
29. Who made the first passenger aeroplane flight?
30. What was the Hon. C. S. Rolls' first great aerial achievement?
31. What newspaper has done more than any other to popularise flying?

32. Who first flew from London to Manchester?
33. When was the R101 disaster?
34. When was the first power-driven aeroplane designed?
35. Who was the first aerial victim of a heavier-than-air machine?
36. When was the first polar attempt made by air?
37. What is the difference between a monoplane and a biplane?
38. What is an airscrew?
39. What are the chief qualifications required to obtain an aviator's certificate?
40. Who made the first engine capable of lifting an aeroplane from the ground?

### ANSWERS

1. Daedalus, a Greek architect who figures in classic legend—the supposed constructor of the labyrinth, fell under the displeasure of Minos, and was imprisoned with his son Icarus. Daedalus fashioned wings of wax for his son and himself, and essayed the flight to Sicily, but Icarus flew too near the sun—his wings melted and he was killed.
2. The steering apparatus of an aeroplane.
3. A hole or hiatus in the atmosphere—the perpetual bugbear of flying men, the precise cause of which is still uncertain.
4. In a work entitled 'Podroma', published in Italian by Francesco Lana in 1679, appears the following: 'A demonstration how it is practically possible to make a ship which shall be sustained in the air, and may be moved either by sails or oars'. The scheme was to make a brazen vessel which would weigh less than the air it contained, and consequently float in the air, when that within it was pumped out. Lana calculated everything—except the pressure of the atmosphere! In consequence of this oversight (!) he realised no practical result.
5. On 14th September, 1784, Vincent Lombardi, an attaché of the Neapolitan Embassy, made an ascent in a balloon from the Artillery Grounds (now the H.A.C. Barracks) in Moorfields, London.
6. In the early 16th century, an Italian alchemist attempted to fly from the battlements of Stirling Castle. He fell and broke his thigh. His excuse for his non-success was that he used fowls' feathers to make the wings, and fowls have a natural predilection for the dunghill—he should have used eagles' feathers, he said.
7. G. François Pilatre de Rozier, a native of Metz. On 15th October, 1783, and the following days, he made several ascents in a captive Montgolfiër balloon, and demonstrated that there was no difficulty in taking up fuel and feeding the fire,

which was kindled in a brazier under the balloon when it was in the air.

8. Mr. Garnerin ascended 8,000 feet in a balloon on the 21st September, 1802, from the Volunteers' Parade, North Audley Street, Grosvenor Square, and descended by parachute into a field near St. Pancras Church.
9. In 1877, Penaud, a Frenchman, made a toy flying machine consisting of a flat immovable sustaining wing surface, a flat tail and a small propelling screw. He made wings and tail of paper or silk, and the propeller of cork and feathers—driven by strands of indiarubber, twisted lamplighter fashion, turning the wheel as they untwisted. This experimental toy was the parent of the aeroplane.
10. Yes. In 1808, Messrs. de Grandpré and Le Pique, quarrelled over an actress, Mdle. Tirevit. They agreed to fight a duel from two balloons, firing, not at each other, but at the gas bags. M. le Pique fired and missed: M. de Grandpré fired and hit his opponent's balloon, which collapsed and fell to earth with appalling rapidity. Le Pique and his second were dashed to pieces.
11. In the 'Evening Post', 20th–22nd December, 1709, is the description of the 'Flying Ship' invented by a Brazilian priest. An engraving shows a wholly impossible machine like a huge inflated bird, and too totally cluttered with scientific instruments to move an inch. It was, however, ingeniously conceived.
12. John Wilkins, one of the founders of the Royal Society, discussed the question of the possibilities of flying to the moon at some length before the members in 1640. The same gentleman in his 'Mathematicall Magick', 1648, tells us that an English monk named Almerus flew for a distance of a furlong in Spain in the time of Edward the Confessor: that others flew from St. Mark's, Venice, and that Giovanni Battista Dante of Perugia flew several times across Lake Trasimene.
13. The first Zeppelin flight was in 1900. The airship was designed by Count Zeppelin, and was constructed in a wooden shed floating on Lake Constance. It measured 390 feet in length and 30 feet in diameter.
14. The first light aeroplane clubs in this country were established in 1924–5, and in the following three years produced 150 licence 'A' pilots and placed a fleet of 77 light 'planes on the air.
15. An aerial 'joy ride'. A short pleasure trip in the air at popular rates.
16. There are six. The London Aero Club (Stag Lane, Edgware). Midland Aero Club (Castle Bromwich, Birmingham). Lancashire Aero Club (Woodford, Manchester). Newcastle-

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on-Tyne Aero Club (Cramlington). Yorkshire Aero Club (Sherburn-in-Elmet) and the Hampshire Aero Club (Southampton).

17. The Air Marshal.

18. The Army Flying Corps, familiarly known as the A.F.C., and the Royal Navy Air Service, or the R.N.A.S., were merged into one service which was renamed the Royal Air Force.

19. The International Commission for Air Navigation. This body is known on the Continent as the C.I.N.A.

20. Germany has the credit for establishing the first air service on a strictly commercial basis. From March, 1912, to November, 1913, the rigid airships 'Victoria Louise', 'Hansa' and 'Sachsen' plied between Berlin and Friedrichshafen, in 881 flights totalling 65,500 miles, carrying 19,105 passengers in comfort and without a single injury.

21. The Aircraft Transport Travel Ltd., was incorporated on the 25th August, 1919. On the 10th November, 1919, it carried the first regularly established air mail to Paris.

22. The Brothers Montgolfier constructed the first lighter-than-air machine—a balloon made of paper, open at the base, and filled with hot air. They astonished the world by making it ascend (without passengers) over Annonay in June, 1783.

23. Air sickness. The aerial analogy with 'mal-de-mer'.

24. This enterprising pioneer of aircraft constructed and flew no less than fourteen small non-rigid airships. He has been a very unlucky flier, having come down in every conceivable place—fields, sea, roofs, etc. His great triumph was with his 'No. 6' airship, in which he won the Deutsch prize of 100,000 francs in 1901 for flying round the Eiffel Tower and back in less than half an hour. The 'No. 6' eventually came to grief in the sea near Monte Carlo.

25. At Croydon, the station of the Imperial Airways Ltd. It possesses hotel, bookstalls, dressing stations, signalling stations, and every other amenity of a giant terminus.

26. The Duchess of Bedford, with Captain C. D. Barnard and Mr. Robert Little, made the trip to Cape Town and back in 20 days (the record), 10th to 30th April, 1930. The journey was made in the Duchess' Jupiter-engined Fokker Monoplane 'Spider'. The distance is 19,000 miles, and the flying time was 195 hours. The average speed was 95 to 96 miles per hour.

27. Miss Amy Johnson, when on her famous flight to Australia, reached Karachi, India, in six days—the world's record. Miss Johnson, who only started flying in 1928, flew alone from London to Port Darwin, Australia, arriving there on the 5th May, 1930, having done the journey in 20 days.

28. A captive balloon was constructed for the Paris Exhibition of 1878, which carried fifty persons at a time. One was projected for the subsequent Exhibition of 1889, to carry one hundred passengers, but doesn't seem to have materialized.
29. Mons. H. Farman on the 30th May, 1908, succeeded in carrying a passenger a distance of 1,360 yards at Ghent, Belgium.
30. The Hon. C. S. Rolls flew from Dover to Calais and back without alighting, on the 2nd June, 1910.
31. The 'Daily Mail', by its generous system of prizes has stimulated flying, to a marvellous degree. Amongst others it has awarded £1,000 to Blériot for his Channel flight in 1909; £10,000 to Louis Paulhan the next year; £10,000 to Lieut. Couston for his 1,010 Circuit flight on 22nd June, 1911. The same periodical awarded £10,000 to Sir J. W. Alcock for his Atlantic success and also afforded generous assistance to Miss Amy Johnson on her Australian flight.
32. Louis Paulhan made this flight 27-28th April, 1910, winning the 'Daily Mail' prize as above.
33. On the 4th October, 1930, the giant airship R101 left Cardington for a trial trip to India. At 2.0 next morning she struck the side of a hill near Beauvais, burst into flames, and was rapidly a total wreck. She carried 54 persons, 46 of whom perished in the flames, including the Air Minister, Lord Thomson, Director of Civil Aviation, Sir Sefton Brancker, and a number of England's aeronautical experts. The R101 cost £650,000 to build.
34. Sir George Cayley had been experimenting with the fundamental theories of aviation since 1809. In 1842 Henson designed a steam 'plane which, however, on account of the weight of the engine, was useless. In 1846 Stringfellow built a small steam driven machine based on Sir George Cayley's theory, which made a partially successful flight.
35. Lilienthal, who first proved that heavier-than-air flying machines were practical propositions, was killed in 1896 by a treacherous air current striking his glider and bringing it to the ground.
36. In 1897, Andrée, the Swedish aeronaut set out with two companions in a balloon to reach the North Pole, from Danes Island, Spitzbergen. Nothing further was heard of the party until the 21st August, 1930, thirty-three years later, when members of an expedition to White Island found Andrée's body still in a perfect state of preservation.
37. A monoplane is an aeroplane having one pair of wings, and in a biplane the supporting surface is arranged in two 'planes one above the other. A monoplane is heavier and less compact

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but neater in design; for lightness, the biplane is always preferable.

38. Any type of screw which drives a 'plane by rotating in the air. The propeller is an airscrew rotating at the rear of the main 'planes as also is the tractor working in front of the main planes. All airscrews are loosely styled propellers.
39. The candidate must accomplish two long distance and one altitude flight; he must be able to manoeuvre and to make satisfactory landings, and to prove to the examiner his ability skilfully to handle a machine.
40. Sir Hiram Maxim with his two steam engines, weighing altogether 640 pounds and developing 362 h.p.

## II—ARCHITECTURE

### QUESTIONS

41. What is an ogee arch?
42. What is a hammer beam roof?
43. What are corbie steps?
44. Which is England's largest dome?
45. In what part of London is there a house designed by Ruskin?
46. What were 'Priest holes,' and who constructed them?
47. Where was St. Faith's Church, London?
48. Which is the oldest part of the Tower of London?
49. What is a dormer window?
50. What is a cusp?
51. Where is the shaking bridge?
52. What is a dado?
53. When was the present St. Paul's Cathedral completed?
54. Who started the building of Hampton Court Palace?
55. What is the earliest reference to a smoking-room in an English house?
56. What is the surface covered by the Houses of Parliament?
57. Which is the oldest wooden building in the world?
58. What is an angel light?
59. What well-known London edifice was erected entirely by total abstainers?
60. Where was the original site of the Marble Arch?
61. What is an apophyge?
62. What is an arcosolium?
63. Where is the most celebrated ornamented ceiling in the world?

64. What constitutes an 'ancient message'?
65. When did the use of mahogany, for interior decoration, become popular in England?
66. In what part of London is there an old house built on the gateway of a church?
67. In what part of the world is there a church built entirely of coral?
68. What is an acanthus?
69. Which are the oldest shops inside the City of London?
70. What are the primary characteristics of the Ionic and Corinthian Orders of pillars?
71. Has work in any English cathedral been executed by convicts?
72. Where is the only Gothic dome in existence?
73. What is a hypocaustum?
74. Which cathedral has a secret dungeon?
75. Where is the finest moated house in England?
76. What is the difference between a church and a chapel?
77. What are bed-mouldings?
78. What do the caryatid figures in architecture represent?
79. What is a dowel?

### ANSWERS

41. A pointed arch in which each side has an ogee curve—i.e. a curve of double curvature, convex on top and concave beneath. An ogee moulding is also called 'cyma reversa'.
42. There are some magnificently carved examples of hammer beams in the roof of Westminster Hall. A hammer beam roof has trusses without cross ties to the open timber work of which it is constructed. The trusses are joined in a series of vertical and horizontal pieces holding in place the main triangles and tied together by bowed brackets and braces.
43. The steps formed at the gable of a roof by breaking up the coping into short horizontal beds. The word 'corbie' is the Scots for a crow or rook.
44. It is not generally known that the huge rotunda forming the roof of the British Museum reading room is the second largest dome in the world. That of St. Peter's at Rome is the largest, but it exceeds the Great Russell Street one by only a few inches.
45. Ruskin had so much to say about architecture that a house designed by him must of necessity be interesting. There is one such house at No. 16 Upper Phillimore Gardens, Campden



Hill, Notting Hill, which was erected to Ruskin's design in the middle of the last century.

46. During the persecution of the Catholics by Elizabeth, and the subsequent Stuart rulers, the priests, hunted like beasts, were fain to take shelter in whatever country house would accommodate them. As the homes of known recusants were liable to search, secret hiding places were constructed in many of them by Father Hugh Owen, a Jesuit. These were so ingeniously contrived that they frequently escaped the most rigid search. Numerous examples of Father Owen's Priest Holes are still in existence in various parts of the country.
47. In the crypts of old St. Paul's. It was here that the booksellers in the environs of the cathedral deposited their wares during the Fire of 1666, in the fond hope that they would escape destruction. St. Paul's and St. Faith's with the adjoining St. Gregory's were gutted and thousands of books were reduced to ashes, and the poor booksellers ruined.
48. The White Tower. It has been said that part of this tower was built by the Romans, but the allegation is apochryphal. Certainly there are the remains of a Roman wall a few feet from the White Tower—part of the City walls—and probably some kind of citadel stood close to Tower Hill in Roman times, but the White Tower was, as we know, built by William the Conqueror.
49. A vertical window pierced through and built out from a sloping roof. The name has been more or less apochryphally derived from the French 'dormir'—to sleep; the suggestion being that the room under the slates was invariably a sleeping apartment.
50. The point where the foliations in a piece of tracery intersect. The word is derived from the Latin 'cuspid', a spear.
51. At Llanwrst over the Conway. This bridge was designed by Inigo Jones in 1634 and is still, after 300 years, one of the most remarkable bridges in the world. Its peculiarity lies in the fact that if one strikes the parapet of the central arch sharply, the whole structure rocks alarmingly. Evidently Jones constructed the piles on solid rock, thus precluding any possibility of settling or undermining; but probably the bridge does not stand very firmly on its foundations—hence the vibration.
52. Strictly, that part of a pedestal between the base and the cornice, but the word is somewhat loosely used to indicate the lower part of the wall of a room when decorated in a different style from the rest.
53. Designed by Sir Christopher Wren, St. Paul's was completed in 1710, having taken thirty-five years to build.

54. Cardinal Wolsey built the earliest part of Hampton Court Palace as a home for himself, but he presented it to Henry VIII. Subsequent monarchs, notably William and Mary, have much extended the buildings and gardens.
55. Miss Celia Fiennes, writing in her diary late in the 17th century (published under the title "Through England on a Side Saddle") refers to a smoking-room as one of several modern improvements in the house of a relative. Miss Fiennes was the daughter of Lord Saye and Sele.
56. The Houses of Parliament cover just over nine statute acres. The first stone was laid on 27th April, 1840, and the eastern front is just 1,000 feet in length. The actual chambers of the two Houses occupy a comparatively small portion of the area; The House of Lords is only 97 feet by 45 feet, and the Commons 70 feet by 45 feet. There are in it about 1,200 rooms and two miles of corridors.
57. The old church at Borgund in Norway was built in the eleventh century of pine and decorated in a fantastic Romanesque design. It has weirdly carved wooden pinnacles and much carving in high relief inside the church. It has been preserved for nine hundred years by regularly coating with pitch.
58. Probably a corruption of angle light. The outer upper lights in a perpendicular window, next the springing. They are nearly triangular—hence the name of Angel (or angle) lights.
59. It has been said, with how much truth one cannot say, that the Albert Memorial was erected entirely by total abstainers who were never heard to swear during the whole course of construction. Though the bulk of the workmen were undoubtedly total abstainers, it is also certain that beer was supplied during a dinner given to these men when the work was half finished—whether they partook of it, history does not record.
60. The Marble Arch was originally the entrance to the Royal Mews at Buckingham Palace.
61. The lowest part of the shaft of an Ionic or Corinthian column, or the highest member of its base if the column be considered as a whole. The apophyge is the concave sweep on the upper edge of which the diminishing shaft rests.
62. This is an architectural term applied to an arched recess used as a burial place in a catacomb.
63. That designed by Michael Angelo in the Sistine (Sixtine) Chapel at the Vatican. The chapel measures 133 feet in length, 43 feet in width, and 58 feet in height.

64. Any house built prior to the reign of Richard I, which, ipso facto, enjoys certain special prescriptive rights.
65. Mahogany first became popular in the reign of Queen Anne. It was found particularly suited to the dignified luxury which arose about this time from the growing interest in domestic ornament. This growth of house-proudness and love of luxurious domestic amenity was a great feature amongst the wealthy citizens of the early 18th century.
66. In West Smithfield, there is a very fine example of an early 17th century house (*circa* 1620-25) built upon the 13th century gateway of the Church of St. Bartholomew the Great. Covered by an ugly coat of stucco in the 18th century, the beauty of this house was lost for nearly two hundred years. A happily placed German bomb during the Great War, however, removed the plaster, revealing the old house in all its glory.
67. In the Isle of Mahe, one of the coral-formed Seychelles group in the Indian Ocean, is a beautiful church built entirely of coral. This is one of the curiosities of the Indian Ocean.
68. The plant 'brank ursine', extensively used as an ornamental motif in sculpture. The *acanthus molis*, a spineless variety, is the type used in art on account of its graceful curves. The capitals of Corinthian and composite styles of pillars are invariably of *acanthus* pattern.
69. There is an early 17th century shop in Jewry Street, numbered 7, and occupied by Messrs. J. E. Sly and Son, sack and bag makers. This quaint old house is practically in its original condition, as also are a pair of pre-fire (1666) shops, now condemned to destruction, outside St. Ethelburga's Church, Bishopsgate.
70. The ram's horn volute of the capital in Ionic pillars, and the *acanthus* motif in Corinthian capitals, as opposed to the severe simplicity of the Doric, are the primary characteristics of these styles.
71. The mosaic work in a large portion of the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral was made by female convicts of Woking prison. The stone for much of the repairs to St. Paul's in recent years was quarried by convict labour at Portland.
72. In Ely Cathedral. The cathedral offers the best examples of almost every style of architecture, but the 'pièce de résistance' is the exquisite Decorated 'Octagon' and Lantern, built 1322-44 by Alan de Walsingham. This is the only example of a Gothic dome in existence.
73. A system of central heating employed by the Romans. An arched vault was constructed beneath the rooms, and a fire kindled therein; by this means heat was distributed among the chambers above.

74. Chichester Cathedral possesses a secret dungeon with a heavy and massive door. It has a concealed entrance, admission being obtained by sliding a panel in the room which was formerly used as the Library.
75. At Helmingham Hall, Suffolk. The existing drawbridge is said to have been raised every night for over three hundred years. There are other magnificent examples of moated granges at Leeds Castle, Kent, and at the Episcopal Palace of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, Somerset.
76. A church is an independent foundation with an individual consecration. A chapel is usually, or has been attached to another building or body, as, for instance, the private chapel in a gentleman's house, or the chapel attached to a convent.
77. Bed-mouldings are cornice mouldings which occur just beneath the projecting corona in Classic (Greek and Roman) Architecture.
78. These female figures supporting burdens (for example, those outside St. Pancras Church) are intended for Carian women, and typify the condition of abject slavery to which the women of Caria were reduced by the Greeks, as a punishment for joining the Persians in the war against the Greeks.
79. A pin of metal, stone or wood, driven into two objects as a joint. These two objects, as for instance pieces of stone, are laid side by side in the position required and a piece the shape of half the dowel cut from each: the dowel is then driven home into the places cut to receive it—thus holding the joint firmly.

## III—ARTS

### QUESTIONS

80. What famous artist died in the arms of a king, and for what else is he noted?
81. Who were the Pre-Raphaelites?
82. What is a mahl-stick?
83. Who painted (i) "The Horse Fair," (ii) "The Scape Goat," (iii) "Mammon," (iv) "The Fighting Temeraire," (v) "The Railway Station," (vi) "Dignity and Impudence."
84. Who were the inventors of oil painting?
85. Which is the Dutch State Museum?
86. Where is the famous Van Dyck painting of Charles I?
87. Who introduced the conductor's baton into this country?

88. What is a trumpet-marine?
89. Which is the largest painting in the world?
90. Where is the world's largest statue?
91. What is the oldest piece of music known to us?
92. Who was J. J. Angerstein?
93. What is meant by chiaroscuro?
94. Which is the oldest known picture?
95. What is the story of the famous Laocoon group in the Vatican?
96. Where is the largest wooden statue in the world?
97. Which was the first equestrian statue ever erected in Great Britain?
98. What is the greatest age at which an artist has painted a picture?
99. Which nation first used the bagpipes?
100. What is a bambino?
101. What is a balalaika?
102. What kind of a picture is a bambocciata?
103. What is a bandore?
104. When was the Society of Arts founded?
105. What were timbrels?
106. What are netsuke and tsuba?
107. What is flake white?
108. What is meant by the flamboyant style in Art?
109. What is 'flattening'?
110. What were the earliest important purchases of the National Gallery?
111. When was the Royal Academy founded?
112. Who invented encaustic?
113. How old is the custom of using canvas for painting?
114. What is poker-work?
115. Who was the last of the great Roman painters?
116. Who discovered perspective?
117. What Pope gave great encouragement to art and learning?
118. Who are the first sculptors mentioned in the Bible?
119. Who were the first to sculpture in marble?
120. Who was Cellini?
121. What is ecorché?

## ANSWERS

80. Leonardo da Vinci, the most versatile of artists and most devoted of courtiers, was born in 1452, and he had the honour of dying in the arms of Francis I in 1519. It is difficult to say

in what branch of art Leonardo did *not* shine—he was a master draughtsman, and artist at home with colour or chiaroscuro, and the greatest sculptor of his day. He was also a famous military engineer and an architect. He published treatises on various scientific subjects, and his work on medicine and anatomy is regarded as a classic.

81. A school of artists founded about 1850, who, rejecting all formalism and convention, preached—and practised—the ideal of absolute fidelity to nature. Holman Hunt and Sir John Millais were typical examples of the Pre-Raphaelite school.
82. A short wand, padded at one end, which is used to steady the wrist of an artist when painting a large surface. One end rests lightly on the canvas, the other being held between the fingers in such a way as not to impede the sweep of the brush.
83. (1) Rosa Bonheur, (2) Holman Hunt, (3) G. F. Watts, (4) J. W. Turner, (5) W. Frith, (6) Edwin Landseer.
84. The two Flemish brothers, Hubert and Jan Van Eyk, in 1410.
85. The Rijksmuseum at Amsterdam.
86. The famous half-length portrait of Charles I so often copied is in the art gallery at Dresden. The well-known equestrian portrait of the same king by the same artist (said to be the finest esquestrian portrait in existence), is in the National Portrait Gallery, London.
87. The modern practice of keeping time with a wand or baton seems to have been introduced into this country by Pelham Humphrey, who brought the fashion from the Continent, when, about 1667, he returned to England 'full of form and confidence, and vanity, and disparaging everything and everybody's skill but his own'.
88. This quaint musical instrument is not, as one might imagine, a wind instrument, but one of the numerous violin family. Standing about six feet high, with a coffin-shaped body, it has a series of internal wires to correspond with the external string and is played with a bow. The tone is mellow, sonorous and trumpet like, with a fascinating vibrant echo. Used at one time extensively in church orchestras, there are still a few to be found in old churches.
89. The 'Paradise' of Jacopo Robusto in the Grand Saloon of the Doge's Palace at Venice. It is 84 feet wide and 34 feet high. This remark applies only to canvases—there are, of course, numerous wall-paintings of considerably greater dimensions.
90. The Statue of Liberty on Bedloe's Island in New York Harbour. The statue itself is the work of Auguste Bartholdi and was presented by the French people to the United States

## WHAT MORE DO YOU KNOW?

of America. The figure is 151 feet one inch in height and stands on a pedestal 154 feet 10 inches high. She brandishes a huge torch which contains an electric light. The actual structure is iron covered with copper one-fifth of an inch in thickness.

91. A Jewish hymn called 'The Blessing of the Priests'. It was originally sung in Solomon's Temple at Jerusalem, and is, it is said, still to be heard in some of the Continental synagogues.

92. John Julius Angerstein (1735-1822) was a London Merchant, born at St. Petersburg (now Leningrad) and settled in London about 1749. He was an enthusiastic patron of the fine arts and an indefatigable collector. Angerstein's wonderful collection of paintings, purchased by the Nation at his death, formed the nucleus of the National Gallery.

93. Italian, 'Chiaro' = clear, and 'Oscuro' = dark. A style of pictorial art wherein only the light and shade, and not the various colours, are represented. It is often loosely used in referring to the light and shade of any picture.

94. 'A Battle of the Magnetes', painted by Bularchus—the earliest painter of whose name we have any record. This picture was bought by Candaules, King of Lydia about 716 B.C., for either its weight in gold, or as much gold coin as would cover it entirely.

95. Laocoon was a famous Trojan priest of Apollo who tried in vain to dissuade the Trojans from admitting into the city the wooden horse of the Greeks. It was then that he made the famous remark, quoted in Virgil 'Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes' (I fear the Greeks, especially when they bring gifts). The gods had ordained that Troy should fall, and in revenge for Laocoon's attempts to circumvent them, they sent two huge serpents from the sea, which slew Laocoon and his sons while they were offering a bull to Poseidon.

96. In Tokio there is a titanic female figure carved from wood and plaster which is dedicated to Hachiman, the god of war. It is 54 feet high, and the head alone, which is reached by a spiral stairway, is capable of accommodating over twenty people.

97. The statue of Charles I at Charing Cross, was cast by Le Scour in 1633. It was bought during the Commonwealth by a Royalist on an agreement to break it up. He however, substituted some scrap bronze and buried the actual statue until after the Restoration, when he disinterred it. It was erected on its present site on a pedestal executed by Grinling Gibbons.

98. The great Titian (Tiziano Vicelli) was born in 1477 and died in 1576 at the venerable age of 99. He continued to paint pictures right up to the time of his death.

99. The origin of this Eastern instrument is wrapped in oblivion. It is, however, universal throughout the East, but

the Assyrians are the first people mentioned in the records as being skilled in the bagpipes, and they are described as having instructed the natives of India in the art.

100. A figure of Christ as a child in swaddling clothes, either painted on the flat or sculptured in the round. It is sometimes surrounded by a nimbus and a company of angels. The word is taken from the Italian 'bambino', baby.
101. A triangular stringed instrument of the guitar family, very popular in Russia both before and after the Revolution. It has a sweet and soft tone of surprising mellowness.
102. A picture of rustic homely life as seen in fairs and merry-makings. The word comes from the Italian 'bamboccio', a child or simpleton (the nickname of Van Laar, the inventor of the style).
103. An antique stringed instrument of the lute family, frequently mentioned in old stories and plays.
104. It was originated in 1754 by the zeal of Mr. William Shipley, its objects being to promote the polite arts, commerce, manufactures, and mechanics.
105. Otherwise tabrets (Hebrew 'Tof'), the principal percussion musical instrument of the Hebrews, was almost identical with our modern tambourine. The timbrel probably consisted of a hoop of wood or metal having parchment stretched over, and possibly had bells or jangles attached. It is just possible, however, that the Hebrew timbrel was similar to the Egyptian sistrum, and was borrowed after the long Semitic association with the dwellers on the Nile.
106. (i) The netsuke is the dainty little carved wood or ivory Japanese girdle end so beloved of collectors to-day. Netsuke are daintily carved in figures of mice, apes, men, etc.  
(ii) The tsuba are Japanese sword guards. They are generally ornamented and show extraordinary art and ingenuity in carved iron work. Frequently the sword guards are inlaid in attractive designs with rarer metals.
107. A colour much used by artists, consisting of the purest white lead in a flaky or scaly form; basic nitrate of bismuth.
108. The name, derived from the French word meaning 'flaming', denoted the Gothic style so popular in the 15th and 16th centuries in France. The name has reference to the flame-like undulations of the tracery.
109. Flatting is a method of painting wherein the colour, being 'let down' with turpentine, leaves the picture flat and 'matt' (i.e. not glossy). Flatting is also a method of touching up gilding with size, in order to preserve it.
110. In 1825, 'The Holy Family' by Correggio, purchased from M. Perrier for £3,500. In 1826, three pictures were purchased



## WHAT MORE DO YOU KNOW?

from Mr. Hamlet's collection for £9,000—'Christ Appearing to Peter' by Antonio Caracci, 'Bacchanalian Dance' by Nicolas Poussin, and 'Bacchus and Ariadne' by Titian.

111. A society of artists met in St. Peter's Court, St. Martin's Lane, in 1739 (which Hogarth established as the Society of Incorporated Artists), who held their first exhibition at the Society of Arts, Adelphi on the 21st April, 1760. From this sprung the Royal Academy, in consequence of a dispute between the Directors and the Fellows. On 10th December, 1768, the institution of the present Royal Academy was completed under the patronage of George III, and Sir Joshua Reynolds, knighted on the occasion, was appointed the first President.
112. About 360-330 B.C., Pausias of Sicyon invented the method of burning colours into wood or ivory.
113. From internal evidence, it appears that the Romans occasionally painted upon canvas. Certainly the Venerable Bede who died A.D. 735, knew something about the art. Canvas painting fell into disuse and was recovered by Cimabue, *circa* 1300.
114. A system very popular some years ago, of burning patterns into wood by means of a red-hot needle.
115. Ludius, who died A.D. 14.
116. This was first studied by Uccello, who died in 1432; although, in an unsystematic way, certain rules of perspective and fore-shortening have been observed from very remote times.
117. Leo X and his family, the Medicis, in the 16th century threw themselves whole-heartedly into the promotion of art and learning in Italy.
118. Bezaleel and Aholiab, who (Exodus xxxi. 1 to 11) built the tabernacle in the wilderness and made all the vessels and ornaments, 1491 B.C. Their artistic skill is recorded as the gift of God.
119. Pliny tells us that Dipoenus and Scyllis of Crete established a school at Sicyon and first sculptured in marble and polished it 568 B.C. He continues, that prior to that date all statues were of wood. This may or may not be true so far as the Grecian peoples were concerned, but stone statuary was common in Egypt and Assyria at a much more remote period.
120. The greatest of the goldsmiths. Born in 1500 and died 1570, Benvenuto Cellini raised the art of the goldsmith to a very high level, and examples of his work fetch very high

prices to-day. He was also a famous sculptor, and his racily written memoirs are regarded as a classic.

121. A term employed in art to denote the frame of an animal, or a human, stripped of the skin to expose the muscular system.

#### IV—ASTRONOMY

##### QUESTIONS

122. Do you know the difference between astrology and astronomy?
123. Who was Tycho Brahe?
124. Who discovered the transit of Venus?
125. Where is the largest telescope in the world?
126. What is the ecliptic?
127. What was the primary teaching of the Ptolemaic System of Astronomy?
128. What Barbarian Prince was a famous astronomer?
129. What is the average distance of Mars from the earth?
130. How long is a day on Mars?
131. When was Halley's Comet first noted?
132. Which is the greatest mountain on the moon?
133. When is the first recorded lunar eclipse?
134. When is the earliest recorded total solar eclipse?
135. Why is Venus both a morning and an evening star?
136. Which planet most resembles the earth?
137. Does the sun rise and set at a uniform time throughout the year anywhere?
138. Who was the first known English astronomer?
139. What is meant by aphelion?
140. What is a sun pillar?
141. Who first taught the spherical form of the earth?
142. When was the Royal Astronomical Society formed?
143. What is Bode's Law?
144. Who was Leverrier?
145. When was the planet Jupiter discovered?
146. Who constructed the first map of the moon?
147. When were the first lunar photographs taken?
148. Who first observed sunspots?
149. What is a heliostat?
150. When was the spectroscope first used?
151. Where was the first observatory?
152. When was Greenwich Observatory built?

## WHAT MORE DO YOU KNOW?

153. Who was the first Astronomer Royal?
154. Are the stars inhabited?
155. What is meant by a constellation?
156. What is the aurora borealis?
157. What is the Zodiac?
158. What is a horoscope?
159. What is meteorology?
160. What is Orion?
161. When did Halley's comet last appear?
162. What is the most popular work on astronomy ever written?

## ANSWERS

122. Astrology and astronomy were originally identical, but whereas astronomy remains a science confined to the study of the heavens and the movements of celestial bodies, astrology has proceeded further, and claims that the planets influence human life and mundane affairs. It is the science of interpreting these influences from astronomical data. Though much derision has been cast upon astrology, the fact remains that astrologers have been, and still are able to predict events months and even years beforehand. Testimony of this is to be found in the fulfilment of innumerable prophecies regarding individuals, countries, nations, and so on, which have appeared in the '*British Journal of Astrology*', '*Raphael's Almanac*', and the world-famous '*Foulsham's Original Old Moore's Almanack*'.
123. This famous Danish astronomer was born in 1546 and died in 1601. He adhered to the Ptolemaic system and founded a planetary system which bears his name. He compiled a list of 777 stars.
124. Jeremiah Horrox (1619-1641), the Rector of Much Hoole, in Lancashire, was a devoted student of astronomy. He contradicted Kepler's calculation by predicting that Venus would cross the solar disc on 24th November, 1639. Sunday service was in progress almost up to the moment predicted for the transit, but the young cleric flew from the church in all his vestments, reaching his observatory just in time to see his prophecy triumphantly verified.
125. At the Observatory of Treptow, near Berlin. The telescope was designed by the founder of the Observatory, Dr. Archenhold, the tube being about 69 feet long. This surpasses the record previously held by the Yerkes Observatory, Chicago.
126. The ellipse which the earth describes round the sun in the course of a year.

127. That the earth was a fixed body in the centre of the universe, and that all the other celestial bodies revolved around it.
128. Ulugh Beg (1394-1449), the grandson of Tamerlane the Great, was an illustrious Tartar astronomer. He revised the Ptolemaic theory of the heavens, and published a Celestial table, which was the standard for several centuries. In 1420 he built a wonderful observatory at Samarkand.
129. It varies, but the average distance is somewhere about thirty-five millions of miles.
130. A martian day—that is, one complete revolution round the sun—is nearly 687 days.
131. The comet was first sighted in 1531, but its orbit was not calculated until 1682, when Halley made the calculation.
132. The giant extinct volcano Tycho, is believed to be the largest lunar mountain. The diameter of the crater is estimated at fifty miles, and its walls are over 16,000 feet high. The crater contains a conical mountain estimated at 5,000 feet in height.
133. According to Ptolemy, a lunar eclipse was accurately recorded in Babylon at 5h. 40m. on the 19th March 721 B.C.
134. The earliest recorded total solar eclipse was noted at Nineveh on the 15th June, 763 B.C.
135. This star is seen both in the morning and the evening because it always accompanies the sun, never receding from the sun beyond certain limits, whilst the rest of the planets, with the exception of Mercury, are seen at all possible angular distances from the sun. When to the west of the sun, Venus rises before it and is a morning star, but when to the east of the sun, Venus rises after, and is an evening star.
136. Venus bears a most extraordinary resemblance to this earth; the only radical difference being the doubt as to whether she possesses a moon. Its day is 23 hours 21 minutes, and its year 224 days 17 hours approximately. Its distance from the sun is three-fourths of the distance which separates us. There is reason to believe, also, that for all practical purposes, the climate of Venus differs little from that of the earth.
137. On the Equator, sunrise and sunset are at 6.0 throughout the year, and the day and night are of equal lengths. So regular is this, that it is an infallible guide for setting the clocks in the region influenced.
138. John Holywood, better known as Sacro Bosco, a Yorkshireman who died in 1256. About 1252, he published a text book on astronomy under the title of 'Sphæra Mundi'. He is the first recorded English astronomer of any note.

## WHAT MORE DO YOU KNOW?

139. That point of the orbit of a planet at which it is most distant from the sun.
140. A remarkable solar phenomenon occasionally seen, wherein at sunrise a gigantic column of light rises from the half-visible sun, resembling an inverted obelisk having the point resting on the rim of the solar disc. The cause of the mystery has never been satisfactorily explained. It has been suggested that the Egyptian obelisk—so common in Egyptian temples of Ra (the Sun god), were intended to represent sun pillars.
141. Thales of Miletus. He first propounded his theory and the causes of solar and lunar eclipses about the year 600 B.C.
142. The Royal Astronomical Society was established in London in 1820, and received its first charter in 1831.
143. An astronomical law discovered or confirmed by Bode in 1778, which indicated the relative distances of the various planets from the sun.
144. Urbain Jean Joseph Leverrier was a noted French astronomer (1811-1877). Puzzled by the disturbances of the planet Uranus, he suspected the existence of a hitherto unknown planet. He published (23rd September, 1846) the result of his calculations as to the exact situation of the alleged stellar body on the very day that Professor Galle of Berlin actually sighted it through his telescope. The planet was called Neptune. The English astronomer Adam, also arrived at the same conclusion contemporaneously with the others, but he was quite unaware of the work of these Continental scientists. It is certain, however, that Leverrier was the first in the field with his publication.
145. It was known as a planet by the Chaldeans in 3000 B.C. The discovery of its satellites was incorrectly ascribed to Simon Marius in 1609, while as a matter of fact they were not discovered until Galileo observed them on 8th January, 1610.
146. The first map of the moon was drawn by Hevelius in 1647, followed by Cassini in 1680. No other one of note was made until 1834 when Beer and Madler's map was published.
147. The first was taken by Draper, at New York in 1840, followed by Bond in 1850, Warren de la Rue in 1857 and Rutherford in 1871.
148. Fabricius and Harriot in 1610.
149. An instrument invented by s'Gravesande about 1719 to make a sunbeam stationary, or apparently stationary. It was improved by Malus and others.
150. The principle had been known for some time, but it was first put to practical use by Herschel in 1822.

151. The earliest observatory is said to have been erected in very remote times on the top of the Temple of Belus in Babylon.
152. It was built at the solicitation of Sir Jonas Moore and Sir Christopher Wren, by the order of Charles II, on Flamsteed Hill. The building was erected 19th August, 1675.
153. The first Astronomer Royal was John Flamsteed, who went into residence at Greenwich Observatory on the 10th June, 1676.
154. It seems inconceivable that in all the universe, our little globe alone is inhabited. Scientists concur that there appears to be no reason why some of the other stars, as for instance, those which we call planets, such as Mars and Venus, may not be inhabited. It has been suspected that the inhabitants of Mars have been endeavouring to communicate with us—which presupposes the presence there of intelligent beings.
155. This word is intended to indicate a collection of fixed stars. Ptolemy fixed the number at forty-eight constellations. This list is continually being added to, and at the present time we regard the number as illimitable. There are now some eighty-five constellations known to astronomers.
156. An extraordinary luminous appearance frequently visible in northern latitudes, usually appearing in streams of light radiating to the zenith from a hazy point slightly above the horizon. It is seen two or three hours after sunset and is continually on the move. It generally remains visible for quite a long time—several hours even. The southern counterpart of the Borealis, is the Aurora Australis.
157. The girdle of the firmament of heaven which encloses the circuit of the planets. It is divided into twelve parts of thirty degrees each; the twelve parts comprising the signs of the Zodiac:—Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius and Pisces.
158. This is an astrological term for a map of the heavens, or chart constructed to show the positions of the planets at a given moment in relation to a given place. For example, in order to arrive at events likely to occur to an individual during lifetime, a horoscope would be 'erected' for the exact time and place of birth. This would show the planetary influences under which the subject was born, and from these, the events would be deducted.
159. The science which studies the atmospheric conditions controlling the weather. A department of the Board of Trade, known as the Meteorological Department was established in 1855, and the system of weather warnings started in 1861. The broadcasting of the weather reports from the Meteor-

logical Office by means of radio has of late years become universal.

- 160. A famous stellar constellation consisting of nearly one hundred stars, all visible to the naked eye. Three of the stars of the second magnitude appear in a line, and are known as 'Orion's Belt'.
- 161. In May, 1910.
- 162. Sir Robert Ball's 'Story of the Heavens'.

## V—BIOLOGY

### QUESTIONS

- 163. What is the epidermis?
- 164. What is an albino?
- 165. What is the pelvis?
- 166. Where in the human body is the smallest bone to be found?
- 167. What does one mean by aponeurosis?
- 168. What is the best food for brain workers?
- 169. Have you ever heard of a boneless child?
- 170. What is the glottis?
- 171. What part of the eye is the iris?
- 172. Does a tribe of spotted humans exist?
- 173. Is yawning infectious?
- 174. How much heat is generated in the human body in a day?
- 175. Where is there a race of black Jews?
- 176. What is the cause of freckles?
- 177. What is cuticle?
- 178. What does the term monotypic mean?
- 179. Who first used the word biology?
- 180. What is anthropology?
- 181. What is ethnology?
- 182. What is meant by pithecanthropus?
- 183. Is the right or the left arm the longer?
- 184. Do you know the meaning of ataxia?
- 185. Why do we refer to the brain as 'grey matter'?
- 186. Who wrote the 'Origin of Species'?
- 187. What is the aorta?
- 188. What do you know about the Cavillin skeleton?
- 189. What is odontology?
- 190. What is gynecology?

191. Can you define glands?
192. Do you know the meaning of hepatic?
193. What is the iliac region?
194. Can you define evolution?
195. What is morphology?
196. What are membranes?
197. What is a phenophthalmoscope?
198. What is the largest number of children brought forth at one birth?

## ANSWERS

163. This word, from the Greek 'epi', upon, and 'derma', skin, signifies the semi-opaque outer covering of the true skin. It is composed of layers of flattened cells, and possesses no nerves.
164. Albinism is a condition due to imperfect pigment-forming matter in the blood, resulting in extremely white skin and hair, and pink eyes. The condition is known amongst all animals—human included—and is most noticeable amongst the negroes of Africa. As a matter of fact, the name was first used by the early Portuguese navigators to describe certain white negroes whom they found in their travels.
165. This word, taken from the Latin word for a basin, denotes the bony cavity at the base of the abdomen which retains and holds the lower intestines in place.
166. The smallest bone in the human body is within the drum of the ear, and is about the size of a small shot. It is called the Lenticular bone, because it is shaped somewhat like a lens.
167. The aponeuroses are membranes which separate the muscles one from another. The word is derived from the Greek 'apo', away, and 'neuron', a sinew.
168. Although fish was at one time considered the ideal food for brain workers, it is now admitted that variety is as indispensable to the brain as the body—oatmeal, fruit, wheat and fish being the 'perfect' menu.
169. Such a child was born in the State of Georgia, U.S.A., in 1880. At the age of eleven, when the child was last heard of, it was practically the same size as when born. It was entirely without bones, speechless, and apparently an imbecile, and was only kept alive by careful and tender nursing, being fed every fifteen minutes with milk and water—hence it was necessary to have somebody continually in attendance.
170. Two semi-circular membranes situated at the top of the windpipe, forming a small oblong aperture, which may be



## WHAT MORE DO YOU KNOW?

- dilated or contracted at will. By the vibratory motions of this the tones of the voice are modified.
171. The coloured circle surrounding the pupil of the eye, which dilates or contracts, according to the amount of light required to be admitted to the retina.
172. On the banks of the Purus, in South America, is a tribe with spotted black and white skins. They live on the river banks or in floating settlements on the lagoons, and pass the whole time fishing. Other tribes, mostly half-breeds in the Scotland district of the Barbadoes, exhibit this peculiarity in a modified degree, but this condition has been regarded as a species of leprosy.
173. Apparently yawning is to some extent infectious. A learned London professor thinks that when yawning by a succession of people in a company is not due to similar conditions rendering the tendency general, the apparent 'epidemic' is the result of involuntary or subconscious imitation.
174. A man of average weight, doing an average day's work would generate in that time sufficient heat to raise about 63 pounds of water from freezing to boiling point.
175. In Cochin, on the Malabar Coast, there is a race of Jews as black as the natives. This colour is due, not to intermarriage with the natives, but to climatic conditions. The same remark applies to the dark skinned Jews of North Africa.
176. If the sun's ultra-violet rays penetrate the skin too generously, a slight inflammation of the blood-vessels is caused. Consequently, a dark pigment is formed under the skin as nature's protection to the inflamed part. In people with a robust skin, the colour is uniformly distributed as a healthy bronze, but in a delicate complexion, small blotches are formed which are known as freckles.
177. The external layer of skin in humans and animals, or the external covering of the bark of a plant.
178. This word is taken from the Greek 'monos', single: and 'typos', type. In biology the term applies to subjects with only one representative, as for instance, a genus of only one species.
179. This word first appeared in 1801, in a work by Lamarck, though it was used, apparently quite independently, by Treviranus of Bremen, in his work on physiology, first published in 1802. Correctly speaking, biology includes all branches of the science which deal with living creatures, and also the general problems of nature, origin and evolution of organic life—for example, anthropology, zoology, ethnology, anatomy.
180. Derived from the Greek 'anthropos', man. This indicates the science and study of man and mankind. The British

Anthropological Society held its first meeting the 24th February, 1863, with Dr. James Hunt, the president in the chair.

181. The science 'which determines the distinctive characters of the persistent modifications of mankind; their distribution, and the causes of modification and distribution'.
182. This, like most scientific 'coined' words is from the Greek 'pithecos', an ape, and 'anthropos' man. This word describes a being reconstructed from the bones which have been preserved to us, of ancient ancestors of the human species—so primitive that it is impossible to classify with certainty.
183. It has been found that in the majority of cases the right arm and left leg are the longer. By actual measurement of fifty skeletons the right arm and left leg were longest in twenty-three cases, the left arm and right leg in six, the limbs on the right side longer than those on the left in four cases, and with the remainder, the inequality in the length of the limbs was varied.
184. Difficulty or inability to co-ordinate voluntary movements.
185. Because the cortex cerebelli consist of superficial layers of grey matter. The name is perhaps a misnomer, because the cerebellum is rather connected with equilibration, hearing, etc. The cortex cerebrum controls intelligence, volition and consciousness.
186. This was Professor Charles Darwin's wonderful book on evolution which was published 24th November, 1859. This theory of evolution, which provoked violent comment at the time, has come to be universally accepted, with some modification.
187. The main trunk of the arterial system, communicating directly with the heart, from which all the other arteries branch, and are fed.
188. The skeleton of a human being was found by M. Rivière in the Cavillin Cave, Mentone, on the 26th March, 1872. Other skeletons of a mammoth and a cave-bear together with some polished flint implements were found with it; all of which were believed to have been contemporary with the human remains.
189. The science and study of the teeth. Professor Richard Owen in 1839 first began to make researches into this section of biology, since which time odontology has assumed important proportions in the study of human hygiene and health.
190. This word is derived from the Greek 'gynec', woman, and 'logos' science. It means the study of woman and of female diseases.
191. Soft bodies diffused throughout the system and generally secreting fluid. Lymphatic glands are found in the neck,

groin and armpit, and these are very liable to inflammation and suppuration. Some glands, as those of the spleen, seem to act only as blood reservoirs; others, as those of the kidneys, pancreas and liver, are provided with ducts for the conveyance of the fluids they secrete, to their ultimate destination; while the glands of the intestines take up the digested food properties into the circulation.

192. Pertaining to the liver. This word is derived from the Greek 'hepar', liver.
193. The last portion of the small intestines between the ribs and the hips. The ilium is the partly flattened portion of the hip-bone.
194. Professor Huxley defines this as 'a general name for the history of the steps by which any living being has acquired the morphological and physiological characters which distinguish it'. Darwin's theory was that all existing species, etc., of life (whether animal or vegetable) have, by a process of natural selection, been evolved from a very few simple forms.
195. That department of biological sciences which deals with the form, structure and position, and the development, of the different organs of animals and plants.
196. The white animal or vegetable tissues, serving to line or cover the parts or organs of a body or plant.
197. An apparatus for investigating the movements of the eyeball, invented by Professor Donders of Utrecht, and announced to the world in 1870.
8. There is authentic record within relatively recent times of six, and several records of five being brought forth at a birth. In such cases the children rarely survive, and very infrequently in the case of quadrupeds. The chances of triplets surviving is about 50 per cent of girls, and 40 per cent of boys.

## VI—BOTANY

### QUESTIONS

199. What is a loofah?
200. What are stamens?
201. What is chicle?
202. What are gum gwuts?
203. What are pistils?
204. What is Dane's blood?
205. What is phytotomy?

206. Why is the flower 'Golden Bell' or 'Golden Rain' technically called Forsythia?
207. When was the cauliflower introduced into England and from where?
208. When was Virginian creeper brought to England?
209. Which is the largest known flower?
210. Which fruit contains the largest percentage of sugar?
211. What are cloves?
212. Why is the mulberry tree called the wisest of trees?
213. Are there any grasses which have the property of causing intoxication?
214. Do plants breathe?
215. What fruit has the property of sobering the intoxicated?
216. What is a tamarind?
217. What is bread-fruit?
218. Where did coffee originally come from?
219. What is a calamus?
220. How would you describe a Forget-me-not in French, Italian and German?
221. What tree sheds tears?
222. What was the tulipomania?
223. Where is the oldest rosebush in the world?
224. Have you ever seen a jumping bean?
225. What is the Victoria Regia?
226. What is the Beef-Suet tree?
227. When was tobacco first brought to Europe?
228. When was the sugar cane first taken to America?
229. What is flea bane?
230. What is atropa?
231. Do you know the babul tree?
232. What is strophanthidin?
233. Which three trees are known as the 'Tallow Tree' and used by the natives for making candles?
234. Do you know the Snake Cucumber?
235. What are the fucaceae?
236. Who were the earliest botanists?
237. How many distinct varieties of plants appear in the 'Encyclopædia of Botany'?
238. Who originated the Chelsea Physic Gardens, and when?

## ANSWERS

199. The washing accessory of this name is the fibrous skeleton of the plant 'Luffa Aegyptiaca'. The pod, resembling a vege-

table marrow is long and green, and the commercial loofah is prepared by disembowelling the pod and leaving it to rot in the sun—the dry skeleton only remaining.

200. These are the fertilizing organs of a plant, and consist of the dual-celled container called the anthers, with the foot-stalk supports, known as filaments. The anthers contain pollen, which, collecting on the limbs of bees and other insects whilst in search of honey, is transmitted to the female organs of other plants—thus fertilizing them.
201. Chicle—pronounced 'chickley'—is the sap of a tree somewhat resembling a rubber gum, which when extracted, forms the waxy basis of chewing gum. The method of extraction is similar to that used in rubber cupping. Extensive purification is necessary before commercial perfection is arrived at. Chicle is principally grown in British Honduras, Guatamala, parts of Mexico and the adjacent islands.
202. These are tiny oranges no larger than a damson, which when preserved in syrup, form a very popular delicacy in China.
203. Pistils are the female organs of a flower, as stamens are the male (q.v.).
204. A plant of the elder genus, which derives its name from an old tradition that it always grew in the place where a Dane had been slain.
205. The anatomy of the plant world.
206. Because it was introduced into England from North America by William Forsyth, director of Kensington Gardens.
207. It was first brought from Cyprus in 1603.
208. This was introduced from New England in 1603.
209. The *Rafflesia Arnoldi* (so named after the discoverers, Sir Stamford Raffles and Dr. Arnold) is a native of Sumatra. The flower measures a full yard across. It is composed of five leaves or petals each a foot in width, of a brick red colour, and covered with irregular yellowish swellings. The petals surround a large cup a foot in diameter, the stamens being on the margin. The smell is exactly like that of tainted meat, which attracts the flies to lay their eggs, on which the plant appears to feed.
210. The grape is richer in sugar than any other fruit; the percentage ranging from 12 to 26 per cent.
211. The dried flower buds of a species of myrtle tree which originally emanated from the Molucca or Spice Islands. It has since been grown successfully in all the warmer climates, and is largely cultivated in tropical America.

212. Because it prudently keeps its leaves folded in the bud until all danger of frost is past, and this, in a climate so changeable as ours, is surely a sign of the greatest vegetable wisdom.
213. There was a grass known to the Dutch colonists of South Africa which they called 'dronk grass', and which possessed this property. A similar grass, the *Stipa* of Mongolia, and one in Kamchatka are also intoxicating, as also is the sleepy grass of U.S.A.
214. Plants breathe air through their leaves and stems just as animals do by means of their respiratory organs.
215. The common apple has a marvellous effect of restoring lucidity of thought and sobriety—that of the acid type being most efficacious.
216. The fruit of the tamarind tree is a brittle brown bean, containing fruit in the form of soft brown pulp of an acid flavour; traversed by woody fibres, and having kidney-shaped stones at the heart of each pulp.
217. The fruit of the tree '*Artocarpus incisa*'. Spherical in shape, covered with a tough rind marked with small hexagonal divisions and a small protuberance in the middle. It contains a large amount of nutritious starch, and the fruit is sweet, juicy and yellow. When baked, the pulp is white and mealy like wheat bread.
218. The discovery is generally attributed to a goatherd in Ethiopia, who noticed that his goats displayed extraordinary vivacity after browsing on the leaves and berries of the shrub. Coffee became diffused throughout the East after the fifteenth century. It was introduced into France in 1654 and into England a few years later.
219. A reed used by the ancients for writing purposes. Hence 'lapsus calami'—a slip of the pen. The penus was made of quill.
220. French—'Ne m'oubliez pas'.  
Italian—'Non ti scorda de me'.  
German—'Vergiss mein nicht'. The technical name of the Forget-me-not is *Myosotis*.
221. There is a tree of the laurel family in the Canary Islands which in the early morning rains a copious shower of water drops from its tufted foliage. This collects into ponds at the foot of the tree, and is frequently used as drinking water by the inhabitants.
222. In Holland in the mid-seventeenth century the craze for tulips reached grotesque limits. The records of Alkmaer show in 1639 that 120 tulips sold for 90,000 florins, and one specimen called the 'Viceroy' sold for 4,203 guilders. People and companies became bankrupt over the craze and eventually

the States stopped the traffic. Dumas' 'Black Tulip' deals with this stupid phase in Dutch history.

223. Outside the crypt of Hildesheim Cathedral in Germany. Records show that this bush was planted by Louis the Pious in the 9th century. It stands over 26 feet in height and has a spread of branch of about 32 feet.
224. This Mexican bean was always a keen source of mystification to the simple. The fact of the matter is, however, that these beans do not jump of their own accord: the animation being due to a grub in the interior of the vegetable.
225. A superb water lily brought to England by Sir Robert Schombergk, from Guiana in 1838, and named after Queen Victoria. The various botanical societies have fine specimens.
226. A shrub of the Oleander genus common in U.S.A. It is known also as the Buffalo-berry and its technical name is *Shepherdia argentea*.
227. It was first seen in Cuba in November, 1492, by one of Columbus' party. The plant was first brought to Europe by a physician of Philip II, and seeds were sent to Catherine de Medici by Jean Nicot (hence the name nicotine). The plant was called tobacco after a Y shaped nose pipe called Tabaco by the Indians. Ralph Lane, the first Governor of Virginia and Drake brought the weed to England in 1586. Lane was the first English tobacco smoker.
228. A native of India, the plant was brought to Europe in the early Middle Ages by the Arabs. Henry the Navigator (1394-1460) transplanted it in Madiera and it was taken thence to Brazil, Hayti, Mexico, etc., in the early 16th century. Sugar canes were taken to the Barbadoes from Brazil in 1641.
229. This name has been applied to a variety of plants owing to their supposed efficiency in driving away small vermin.
230. A genus of poisonous plants of which the Belladonna (Deadly Nightshade) is the best known example. The alkaloid atropine, although in large doses it is poisonous, is a valuable commodity in medicine.
231. This Indian tree belongs to the acacia order. The timber therefrom is so hard as to be used principally for railroad sleepers. The sap or gum is edible and possesses valuable medicinal properties.
232. A deadly poison extracted from the plant '*Strophanthus hispidus*'. As little as one thousand millionth part of an ounce of strophanthidin produces a distinctly injurious effect on the heart, and a very small dose is fatal.
233. The *Stillingia febrifera* of China, the *Vateria indica* of India and the African Butter or Shea tree (technically known as *Bassa Parkii*, after Mungo Park).

234. This extraordinary cucumber, the '*Cucumis flexuosus*', while comparatively small in diameter attains the extraordinary length of several feet. One shown at Los Angeles fair many years ago was seven feet long and coiled up like a snake. When ripe it has an odour like that of the water melon.
235. A genus of seaweed of a leathery consistency, having dark spores underlying the fronds. A gelatinous variety is edible and is also used for extracting the iodine and as a manure. These algae are found, both floating freely on the sea, and attached to the rocks.
236. Aristotle (*circa* 347 B.C.) is regarded as the father of the science of botany. Theophrastus followed him and wrote his '*Historia Plantarum*' about 320 B.C. At the close of the 15th century writers on the subject were numerous. Hosts of great names follow during the next 250 years, culminating in the great Linnæus who made his system and arrangement known in 1735.
237. About one hundred thousand distinct varieties.
238. These conservatories of medicinal plants and herbs were originated by Sir Hans Sloane and presented to the Apothecaries' Company in 1721. These gardens were much admired by the great Linnæus.

## VII—BUSINESS, COMMERCE AND TRADE

### QUESTIONS

239. What is meant by the initials C.I.F. and F.O.B.?
240. Was Pitman's the first system of shorthand?
241. When was the first London Directory published?
242. Why does % mean per cent?
243. Why does 'cwt' stand for hundredweight?
244. What do you know about the South Sea Bubble?
245. What is stoppage in transitu?
246. Do you know what a "puffer" is?
247. Why does a man fearing bankruptcy say: "I shall soon be in Carey Street?"
248. Have you noticed such an indication as "R.C. Seine No. 4729" on a French letterhead? What does it mean?
249. Do you know the meaning of "embargo"?
250. What are entrepôts?
251. What are the French, Italian, Spanish and German equivalents of promissory note?



## 40 WHAT MORE DO YOU KNOW?

252. How would you describe "earnest money" in French, Italian, Spanish and German?
253. What is the meaning of "reddendum"?
254. Which business house is the oldest established in this country?
255. Who invented the typewriter?
256. Where were bankrupts compelled to wear a distinctive dress?
257. When was bankruptcy in this country punished by death?
258. What is the Board of Trade?
259. What is a Wharnccliffe meeting?
260. Where were the first auction sales held?
261. What is an accommodation bill?
262. What is a letter of credit?
263. Which is the oldest banking firm in London still preserving its original identity?
264. What is the origin of bills of exchange?
265. What is the technical difference between a bank note and a promissory note?
266. Where was the earliest public bank in modern Europe?
267. When is the British coinage said to have originated?
268. What limit of time is allowed for making claims for repayment of Income Tax?
269. What Income Tax privileges are allowed to clergymen?
270. How would you describe in French, Italian, Spanish and German : (a) a registered letter, (b) a branch office, (c) an invoice, (d) a statement of account, (e) the Custom House, (f) Board of Directors, (g) Sample?
271. Where are London's and New York's Stock Exchanges?
272. What do the French call their Exchange?
273. Who is said to be England's greatest commercial traveller?
274. What famous artist first utilised his art for advertising purposes?
275. When was the Bank of England incorporated?
276. When was the Stock Exchange first originated?
277. What is the full title of the Hudson Bay Co., and when was it established?
278. What is "drawback"?
279. When was the first Marine Insurance effected?
280. When was the first Life Assurance effected in England?
281. What English railway company first ran dining-cars?
282. What is meant by a crore of Rupees?
283. What is the meaning of "Retour sans frais"?
284. What is the "Caisse des Depots et Consignations"?
285. What is the "Conservatoire des Arts et Mëtiers"?
286. When was the first submarine telegraph cable laid?
287. What is a printer's devil?
288. What is a tackler?

289. What is a 'toll' call?
290. By whom and when was the famous French tapestry works, the Gobelin Factory, founded?
291. Which firm has the longest designation?
292. When was cast iron first made?
293. When was the first public telephone message transmitted?
294. What is a bobbin?
295. When were needles first manufactured in England?
296. Do you know when pins were first made?
297. When were steel pens first made?
298. Which is the greatest firm of modern jewellers?
299. Why is a worker in leather called a cordwainer?
300. What are "basic industries"?
301. When was the Bankers' "Clearing House" established?
302. Who was the first important writer on commerce?
303. What is the origin of the crossed cheque?

## ANSWERS

239. Cost, insurance, freight; free on board.
240. By no means! Some forms of cursive writing was known to the Greeks, and systems of stenography have been in existence ever since. In the 16th and 17th centuries numerous systems were evolved in England and elsewhere. The Bagford Papers in the British Museum give several examples of English and French stenography in the 17th century. Samuel Pepys' Diary was written entirely in shorthand.
241. The first London Directory is one entitled "A Collection of the Names of Merchants living in or about the City of London, carefully collected for the benefit of all dealers; directing them at first sight of their name, to the place of their abode." It is marked: 'London: Printed for Sam Lee. 1677. Small 8vo.' This directory, compiled by Roger L'Estrange, consists of 64 leaves, and contains a preface stating the novelty of the work. There are 1,790 names or firms in alphabetical order and a separate catalogue of all the goldsmiths and bankers. The Post Office Directory did not begin until 1850, and was then a small duodecimo of 300 pages.
242. How the mark % came to mean per cent has led to many conjectures of which the following is the most probable: The figures 'oo' designate 'centum' or a hundred, and units placed before signify the number of hundreds; as one of the meanings of 'per' is 'through', then the diagonal line

drawn between the two ciphers will give the exact meaning of the symbol %— i.e., a line drawn through or 'per' 'oo' (centum).

243. The origin of the symbol is as follows: 'C' is the initial letter of the Latin word 'centum' meaning a hundred, and 'WT' are the first and last letters of the word 'weight', and are used as a contraction of it.
244. The cause of this commercial catastrophe was quite a legitimate concern at the start. At the beginning of 1720, the £100 stock of the South Sea Co. stood at 128½, by March it rose to 330, soaring in May to 550, in June to 890 and finally reaching 1,000 in July. In August the price began to give way. In September it fell in the course of a few days to 175. Then the bottom dropped out altogether.
245. The right of a seller, who has not been paid, and who learns that the buyer is insolvent, to stop the goods in course of transit and hold them back until payment is made.
246. An individual who in agreement with the seller pushes the bidding at an auction sale in order to raise the price. In a sale 'without reserve' his rôle is illegal.
247. The Bankruptcy Court is in Carey Street, off Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.
248. A law dated March 18th, 1919, enacts that every merchant, trader or company trading in France must be registered in the 'Registre du Commerce' the contraction for which is R.C. The significance of 'R.C. Seine No. 4729' is therefore: 'Commercial Register, District of Seine, Registration No. 4729'.
249. This is a Spanish word, and signifies the prohibition of exit from a belligerent's ports, of ships flying enemy or neutral flags. The word also means arrest or sequestration by Government decree.
250. A French term signifying docks or bonded warehouses.
251. French, billet à l'ordre; Italian, pagherò; Spanish, pagaré; German, eigener Wechsel.
252. French, arrhes; Italian, caparra; Spanish, arras; German, handgeld.
253. This is the clause in a lease which states the rent.
254. Mears and Stainband, Bell Founders, Whitechapel Road, London, who started business at this address in 1570—over 380 years ago. It still remains one of the principal bell founders in this country.
255. The first attempt at a machine to do the work of a pen was made by Henry Hill in 1714, for which he took out a patent. The next attempt was by a blind Frenchman, Pierre Foucalt, in 1841. The first patent granted for a machine on the type-

bar principle was to A. H. Beach in 1856, while the first practical machine was brought out by an American, C. Latham Snoles, and S. W. Soulé and Carlos Glidden.

256. In France during the 16th and 17th centuries bankrupts wore green caps. Previous to the union with England, Scottish insolvents wore part-coloured garments—generally grey and yellow.

257. An old statute made bankruptcy criminal, and by an Act of 1731, a bankrupt secreting his property or books was punished with death. Under this law John Perrot was hanged in 1761.

258. A department of the Government forming a permanent Committee of the Privy Council and presided over by a member of the Cabinet. It has been constituted in its present form since 1786, though something analogous has existed since the late 17th century.

259. A meeting of the shareholders of a railway company. It is called for the purpose of obtaining their consent to any bill presented to Parliament on railway matters of that company. Lord Wharncliffe was the originator of this term.

260. In the coffee-houses in and around Lombard Street, notably Lloyd's, Garway's and Jonathan's. This system came into vogue just after the Restoration and continued well into the 18th century.

261. A bill that has been signed by a party without consideration and merely as an act of accommodation to enable the person so assisted to obtain money on the Bill.

262. An instrument—not a banker's draft or bill of exchange—whereby the holder is enabled to draw money lodged elsewhere for his use.

263. Child's Bank, at the sign of the Marigold, Temple Bar, now No. 1, Fleet Street. There have been Child's Goldsmith Bankers at this address since the 16th century.

264. When the Jews and Lombards in the 13th century were ejected from England and France, they invented bills of exchange as a means of receiving value for money and goods, etc., which they had to relinquish on leaving these countries.

265. A bank note is a promissory note unstamped by statute, but it differs from an ordinary promissory note in that it is considered in law as actual money, whereas a promissory note is merely a security for money.

266. The Bank of Venice, the formation and establishment of which is said to have taken place between 1157-1171. It originated, as most successful banks did, in a device of the State to extricate itself from its difficulties.

## WHAT MORE DO YOU KNOW?

267. There is said to have been a coinage among the ancient Britons of Kent in 200 B.C. There was a coinage of sorts in existence when Caesar arrived here 55 B.C. The earliest British coin in existence bears the letter GVN, probably Cunobelinus (Cymbeline) about the year A.D. 4.
268. The claim must be made within three years after the expiration of the year of assessment to which the claim applies.
269. They may deduct from their incomes all expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.
270. (a) French, lettre recommandée; Italian, lettera raccomandata, Spanish, carta certificada; German, eingeschriebener brief.  
 (b) French, succursale; Italian, filiale; Spanish, sucursal.  
 (c) French, facture; Italian, fattura; Spanish, factura.  
 (d) French, extrait de compte; Italian, estratto di conto.  
 (e) French, douane; Italian, dogana; Spanish, aduana.  
 (f) French, Conseil d'Administration; Italian, Consiglio d'Amministrazione; Spanish, Consejo de Administración.  
 (g) French, Échantillon; Italian, Campione; Spanish, Muestra; German, Muster.
271. The London Stock Exchange is in Throgmorton Street, New York's in Wall Street.
272. La Bourse.
273. The Prince of Wales.
274. Sir John Millais sold his famous picture "Bubbles" to Messrs. A. and F. Pears for £2,200 to be used as a soap advertisement.
275. On the 27th July, 1694.
276. In the year 1773. The first recorded dealings in Stock appear to have taken place in 1694, by the Bank of England, whose first charter granted it the right to deal in bills of exchange and buying and selling stock. About the year 1700 business had so increased that it became necessary to change the place of meeting. The brokers migrated to 'Change Alley, and afterwards to Sweeting's Alley at a room known as 'New Jonathan's'. In this year (1773) the brokers decided that it should be called 'The Stock Exchange'. In the early part of the last century, a new site was chosen at Capel Court, where the present Stock Exchange stands. After the erection of the new building, free admission ceased and only members who were elected by ballot could be admitted.

277. 'The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay.' It was granted its first charter of incorporation by Charles II in 1670.
278. Reimbursement of Customs duties when an article is exported.
279. In A.D. 43, when the Emperor Claudius insured one of his ships.
280. Life Assurance was suggested in France by Blaise Pascal, but the first English policy was issued by the Office of Insurance within the Royal Exchange, London, in 1583.
281. In 1862 the Great Eastern Railway Co. attached dining-cars between Doncaster and Harwich.
282. A Hindu word signifying ten millions, and used commercially to indicate that number of rupees.
283. In French commerce, a formula put on a bill of exchange to signify that the drawer of a bill of exchange waives protest, and will not be responsible for costs arising thereon.
284. A French government institution for the custody of money required to be deposited in relation to legal proceedings. Amounts so deposited bear interest at the rate of 3%, but no interest is payable for the first 60 days. Funds thus received serve for loans to communes (parishes, boroughs, etc.) at moderate rates.
285. A public establishment which the Government has opened at Paris, wherein art and industry are taught gratuitously. Here are exposed also models and maps for use to illustrate the progress of national art and industry.
286. In 1851 between Dover and Gris-Nez. The Atlantic cable was laid in 1858, but for some reason, never conclusively determined, it ceased to function after a few weeks. It was relaid by the "Great Eastern" steamship in 1866.
287. A junior apprentice in a printing works.
288. An under manager or overlooker in a Lancashire cotton mill. For some reason or other, tacklers have come to represent in weaving communities, the acme of imbecility—a very curious fallacy, as tacklers are for the most part, extremely intelligent men.
289. The toll area (the link between a local call and a trunk one) is that telephone area around London drawing a line from the East Coast above Saxmundham westward almost to Banbury, and thence south to the west of Lymington.
290. By Gilles Gobelin, who established a dyeworks at Fauborg St. Marcel in the 15th century. The tapestry works were added soon after, and were bought in 1662 by Colbert, for Louis XIV.

## WHAT MORE DO YOU KNOW?

291. For want of a better example, the following German title of a Strassburg Company requires some beating: Strassburgermunsterturmplattformstageinodermehrere-maleersteigungsverein.
292. Pausanias mentions cast iron statues in the second century, but it was not until 1700 that Abraham Darby brought some Dutchmen over and established a foundry. This was a failure until Darby and his apprentice John Thomas (a former shepherd boy) after much experiment eventually brought to perfection a practicable casting.
293. On the 12th February, 1887, the inventor, Professor Bell, sent the first message when experimenting between Boston and Salem, U.S.A. The late Hon. H. C. Raikes (then Postmaster General) transmitted the first telephone message between London and Paris on the 18th March, 1891.
294. A spool to hold yarn, silk or thread for spinning or sewing.
295. 'The making of Spanish needles was first taught in England by Elias Crowse, a German, about the 8th year of Elizabeth, (1566), and in Queen Mary's time (some ten years earlier) there was a negro who made fine Spanish needles in Cheap-side, but would never teach his art to any.' (*Stowe*.)
296. Pins have been used all down the ages. A species of safety pin (fibula) was used by the Romans, but the first statutory mention of pins was in 1483. Brass pins appeared here in 1540, having come from France, but they were made here three years later. Pins were first made by machinery in 1824.
297. Iron pens are mentioned by Chamberlayne in 1683. Steel pens, though made long before, began to come into general use about 1820, when the first gross of three-split pens was sold wholesale for £7 4s. od.
298. Tiffany and Co., of New York, founded by Charles Lewis Tiffany in 1837. It became Tiffany, Young and Ellis in 1841 and on the retirement of Messrs. Young and Ellis in 1853 was styled Tiffany and Co. In 1858 the firm bought up the unused ends of the Atlantic Cable which they made up into walking stick heads and sold. During the Civil War they made swords, medals and similar war material.
299. Fancy leathers originally came from Cordova where the workmen in this line were *artists* in Mediaeval times. Hence, fancy leathers were called Cordovan leathers, and the workers in the trade known as Cordovainers. In process of time the word was corrupted to Cordwainers.
300. The older industries on which Britain's economic supremacy was built, and which have felt most seriously the effects of the radical changes in the post-war world.
301. This was established in 1775 to meet the requirements for an organised method of inter-exchange of cheques, etc.,

by London private banks, whereby a saving would be effected in time and labour, but chiefly in the amount of floating capital, which, if the banks did not co-operate, would reach a great magnitude.

302. Daniel Defoe, the author of 'Robinson Crusoe' who died in 1731, wrote also on commercial subjects. His 'Complete English Tradesman' is even now occasionally quoted.
303. This is to be found in the custom which obtained amongst members of the London Clearing House, of writing or stamping the name of their bank across the face of a cheque for purposes of identification and reference.

## VIII—CHEMISTRY

### QUESTIONS

304. Who discovered oxygen?
305. What is the freezing point of gold?
306. When was water first split up into its constituent elements?
307. What is barium?
308. What is wasium?
309. Do you know exactly what benzine is?
310. What is rusiochine?
311. What is the "vanishing" element in vanishing cream?
312. What is copperas?
313. What is creosote?
314. What are allotropic modifications?
315. What is ozone?
316. How would you make a lead tree?
317. What are the tests for acids and alkalis?
318. How would you test for the presence of carbonic acid in water?
319. What is apatite?
320. What is barilla?
321. What was meant by Pheogiston?
322. When was the science of chemistry introduced into Europe?
323. When was the first pharmacopoeia published?
324. When was the British Pharmaceutical Society established?
325. What is coca?
326. What is a chemical compound?
327. What is selenium?
328. What is called the "Master Chemical"?
329. When was nitric acid discovered?



## WHAT MORE DO YOU KNOW?

330. What is acetylene?  
 331. Can you define alum?  
 332. Where was borax first found?  
 333. When was iridium discovered?  
 334. What is chemical affinity?  
 335. How would you set a piece of steel on fire?  
 336. What is iron rust?  
 337. What is cocaine?

## ANSWERS

304. Dr. Joseph Priestly, of Leeds, a Unitarian Minister in Birmingham, was born in 1733. In the course of chemical research, he isolated oxygen in August, 1773, by the action of the sun's rays projected through a lens, upon red oxide of mercury. Finding that a flame burned more brightly, and a mouse lived longer in an atmosphere of the gas than in ordinary air, he concluded that oxygen was air deprived of what he called 'phlogiston' (possibly making a random shot at nitrogen), and therefore called it 'Dephlogisticated air'. Travelling to Paris to discuss his discovery with the famous Monsieur Lavoisier and his colleagues, he became intensely interested in the French nation, and when the Revolution broke out, his sympathies with the Revolutionary element created much ill-feeling in England—a mob burning his house as a token of their disapproval.
305. Experiments made by the Royal Institution with the pyrometer fixed the freezing point of gold at  $1,045^{\circ}$  centigrade.
306. In 1783, Monsieur Lavoisier, the eminent French chemist (who was guillotined during the Revolution) split up water into hydrogen and oxygen, thereby corroborating Cavendish and Watts' theory of its constituents by disproving the proportions: Cavendish and Watts thought water contained 8 parts of oxygen to one of hydrogen, whereas the proportions are 2 of hydrogen to one of oxygen.
307. From the Greek, Barys—heavy. A metal found abundantly in carbonate and sulphate forms. Its oxide baryta was distinguished as distinct from lime by Scheele in 1774, and the metal was first obtained by Humphry Davy, in 1808.
308. An alleged new metal discovered by F. Bahr of Stockholm in 1862, and named after the Royal House of Wasa (Vasa). Nicklès, however, in November 1863 proved it to be a compound of didymium, yttrium and terbium.
309. A compound of carbon and hydrogen discovered by Professor Faraday, and the starting point in the preparation of aniline dyes.

310. A red substance resulting from evaporating the green solution formed when chlorine, water and ammonia are added to quinine already in solution.
311. Stearine, a compound of stearic acid and glycerine.
312. Sulphate of iron, or green vitriol, employed in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, ink and black dyes.
313. This is a valuable antiseptic, and preservative of wood. It is also used in whisky distilling to impart the flavour of peat. Creosote is obtained from coal tar by fractional distribution from crude pyroligneous acid.
314. When a substance is capable of occurring in various distinct forms it is said to possess allotropic modifications—as for instance, carbon may appear as a diamond, bone charcoal, etc. Other examples: sulphur and phosphorous.
315. A concentrated form of oxygen, containing three atoms to the molecule, while oxygen has but two. In the free state it only occurs in very minute quantities—never in large crowded areas, but fairly extensively in sea air. It possesses powerful oxidizing properties. Many putrefying matters when thus oxidized become harmless.
316. Suspend a small piece of zinc by a string in a solution of lead acetate and leave for a couple of days. It will be found that beautiful deposits of lead begin to form around the zinc, like hoar frost, which will continue to grow until it almost fills the container.
317. Acids turn blue litmus paper red; alkalis turn red litmus paper blue.
318. Add clear lime water (liquor calcis) to the sample to be tested, and if carbon dioxide is present, a milky solution will result.
319. Mineral phosphate of lime. It began, about 1856, to be extensively used as a manure. It is found abundantly in Norway and in Sombrero, West Indies.
320. A soda carbonate obtained from a Spanish plant of that name which grows in salt marsh lands—the salt being obtained by burning the plant. It was formerly in great demand as an alkali but is now superseded by a carbonate produced from common salt.
321. The name was employed by Stahl to designate the matter or active principle of fire, the 'inflammable principle' of Bishop Watson, near the close of the 17th century. The theory was refuted by Lavoisier in 1790.
322. It was brought by the Moors into Spain about 1150.
323. The earliest English book of directions for the preparation of medicines was published by the College of Physicians in

1618. In 1862 the General Medical Council were empowered to prepare and sell a new pharmacopoeia, superseding those of the Colleges of London, Edinburgh and Dublin. It is periodically brought up to date.
324. It was founded 1st June, 1841, and mainly by the efforts of Mr. Jacob Bell, obtained its first charter in 1843. The Pharmacy Act of 1852 regulates the qualification of pharmaceutical chemists.
325. A powerful stimulating narcotic prepared from the South American 'erythroxylon coca', the taking of which enables people to endure hard labour without food for six or seven days and nights continually.
326. A substance consisting of two or more elements which enter into actual chemical combination, as opposed to a mere mechanical mixture wherein neither element loses its identity.
327. A non-metallic element possessing strong electrical resistance and therefore a valuable commodity in the construction of electrical apparatus.
328. Sulphuric acid has been given this name owing to its useful properties. Hardly an industry is not influenced by it in some manner, and nearly a million tons per year are used in the manufacture of other chemicals and drugs.
329. It was known as long ago as A.D. 860, but it was found of little use until 1845 when Schonbein discovered that cotton treated with the acid produced a high explosive.
330. Hydrocarbonated gas obtained by treating carburetted calcium with water. Acetylene gives out a very brilliant white flame. Its use requires great precaution. Like gas, it can produce asphyxia. When it mixes with air a detonation takes place. Its presence is indicated by an odour of garlic. Mixed with oxygen (a combination called oxyacetylene) it is used by means of a blow-pipe, for welding and cutting metals.
331. A double salt, sulphate of alumina and sulphate of potash, or sulphate of alumina and sulphate of ammonia. It was known to the ancients who used it medicinally as a mordant, and in those times it was obtained from Egypt. In later times Phocis and Lesbos supplied Turkey with alum for their Turkey red. The Genoese imported large quantities from the Levant for red cloth dyes. It was first manufactured in 1459 independently by two men, Bartholomew Perdis, a Genoese, and John de Castro of Tolfa.
332. Borax (sodium borate) was first obtained under the name of Tincal from Thibet where it occurred naturally, and also in a crude state from China, Persia, Ceylon and South America. It is now manufactured synthetically. Boric acid was first discovered by a chemist named Hoeser in the time of Grand Duke Leopold I.

333. Iridium, so much used in the manufacture of fountain pen nibs, and osmium were discovered by Professor Tennant in 1804 in the ore of platinum. Curiously enough, in 1845 Claus discovered Ruthenium, another new metallic element, in platinum ore.
334. The property whereby similar substances are capable of entering into chemical combination one with another.
335. If a small piece of steel shaving be heated to red heat and then immediately plunged into an atmosphere of oxygen, it will at once burst into flame.
336. Oxide of iron. Produced by the action of the atmospheric dissolved in moisture, upon the iron.
337. The insidious drug known familiarly as 'snow', is a colourless crystalline alkaloid constituting the active constituent of the coca leaf.

## IX—COOKERY

## QUESTIONS

338. What is a skillet?
339. When is a dish said to be 'au gratin'?
340. What is a purée?
341. What is a rémoulade?
342. What is haggis?
343. What is mush?
344. How did marmalade get its name?
345. What is a marinade?
346. Have you tasted a syllabub?
347. What is sauerkraut?
348. What is 'Choucroute Garnie'?
349. What is cachal?
350. What are brioche?
351. What is a vol-au-vent?
352. What do you understand by blanching?
353. Have you tasted panettone?
354. What is beeswing?
355. What is sikvay?
356. Do you know qarid?
357. What is hachimono?
358. Where are ants eaten?
359. What is hn-hn?
360. Have you ever eaten hnuble (umble) pie?

- 361. What is chop suey?
- 362. Do you know a representative Chinese menu?
- 363. Can you cook an egg in its shell without boiling it?
- 364. What is a frittata?
- 365. What is 'Lost Bread'?
- 366. What are Milanese cutlets?
- 367. What is torrone?
- 368. Should fruit salads be cooked?
- 369. How does the nutritive value of fish compare with that of meat?
- 370. Who was the first writer on cookery?
- 371. What gentleman has been immortalised by a sauce?
- 372. Why did the Prince de Condé's chef commit suicide?
- 373. What is furmenty?
- 374. What is the best thing to do with tough meat?
- 375. What is saké?
- 376. What is kirsch?

## ANSWERS

- 338. A long-handled shallow iron pan, shaped somewhat like a frying-pan, but having a lid.
- 339. When it is baked with sauce and bread-crumbs.
- 340. A very thick soup, the ingredients of which have been well rubbed through a sieve.
- 341. A dressing for salads, etc., prepared by rubbing hard-boiled eggs with mustard, herbs and seasoning in a mortar. Afterwards it is treated in the same manner as mayonnaise, which it closely resembles.
- 342. A dish somewhat similar in composition to a faggot or a black pudding, being made of the heart, liver and other internals of a sheep, minced with suet and mixed with oatmeal, the whole being highly seasoned with onions and condiments and cooked in the tissue of the stomach, which is known as the maw.
- 343. A porridge made from the flour of Indian maize, much favoured by the poorer classes in U.S.A. for its satisfying and nourishing qualities.
- 344. This delicacy was originally made from quinces, the Spanish name for which is mermelo, hence the Spaniards called it mermelada. As the conserve left its native shores and became made from other fruits, the original name was preserved.
- 345. This is a French culinary term signifying a souse, brine or pickle, in which fish, flesh or fowl may be soaked preparatory to being cooked.

346. This rich delicacy was much beloved of our ancestors. It bears some remote resemblance to the modern sundae, but is made by mixing sweetened cream with wine or cider and beating to a stiff froth.
347. Sourcrout—the national German dish—is a variety of pickled cabbage much used as an accompaniment to plain food.
348. Sourcrout with chopped ham added. This is a favourite Lyonnais dish.
349. A Provençal cheese made by working up milk curd in the hands. In a little time it ferments and obtains a piquant flavour.
350. A type of French pastry or superior bread, made with flour, butter and eggs. These small rolls are much esteemed on the Continent.
351. French—a puff of wind. A pie of minced meat in a light puff paste, cut round or oval.
352. To whiten poultry or vegetables. To remove skin by immersing in boiling water. To place an article on the fire until it boils, then plunge in cold water.
353. This is a delightful light cake, a Milanese speciality, the chief characteristic of which is its extraordinary lightness. It is made with butter, eggs, flour, sugar and dried fruits.
354. A fine filmy tartar formed by age on port and other wines. It is so called from the fancied resemblance of the deposit to a bee's wing.
355. This is a true Arab dish. It is a stew of sheep's heads filled with forcemeat, braised and served with oil and vinegar.
356. This is another Arabic delicacy. Fish is chopped into small pieces, stewed in butter, and balls of minced liver and vegetables are thrown in. It is served with sauce of vinegar, capers, mustard, rue, caraway and celery. Small tongues, livers, roes or rare and expensive small fish are added.
357. This Japanese dish consists of sole stewed in soy, and salmon and lobster garnished with cucumber, shredded fine.
358. Ants are eaten—and drunk in various parts of the world. Their acidity when drunk is very refreshing in the Southern hemisphere. In some places they are eaten, mashed to a paste, on bread and butter.
359. This is a huge grub which inhabits tree trunks and is much used by the Maoris as an item of food. When roasted or fried it is said to be pleasant eating, possessing a rich nutty flavour.
360. This is an 18th century Yorkshire recipe. Parboil umbles of a deer: when cold, take half their weight in beef suet and shred finely, adding  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. sugar: season with mace, nutmeg,

salt, a pint of canary or sherry and 2 lbs. currants. Mix all well together. Bake in a raised crust or a dish. Who would not eat humble pie?

361. There are numerous recipes for this Chinese dish, but a very tasty one consists of tender young bamboo shoots, onion, and chicken or pork shredded finely, with a fried egg on top and served with boiled rice.

362. A tasty and nutritious Chinese menu consists of:

Birds' nest soup  
Noodles and rice  
Gum Gwuts  
China Tea.

363. Place a fresh egg in a pan of boiling water, cover with a lid to keep the steam in and place the pan at the side of the fire. After five minutes, take out the egg, when the white will be found in a creamy condition.

364. A Milanese omelette, made in the following way. Beat up 3 eggs, add sufficient grated Parmesan cheese to make a thick batter, and salt and pepper to taste. Fry until brown a large, finely-chopped onion in a little boiling olive oil, add the batter and fry until the omelette is firm and lightly browned on both sides. Sufficient for two persons.

365. 'Pain perdu' is a French sweet, easily prepared. Steep thick rounds of stale bread in a little milk until they are moistened all through, dip into a batter of egg, flour and milk, and fry until golden brown in boiling fat. Sprinkle with sugar and serve at once.

366. Beefsteak or veal pounded until very thin and flat, dipped in egg and breadcrumbs and fried in boiling olive oil.

367. An especially delicious almond toffee or nougat, peculiar to Italy.

368. Many cooks are mistaken in thinking that fruit salad should be cooked: it should *not*. For choice, fruit salad is made of raw fruit only; cooked fruits make a compôte, not a salad.

369. As regards nutritive value, taking a piece of sound beef, neither too fat nor too lean, at 100, then salmon will stand at 107·9, herring 100·4, eels 95·6, mackerel 90·9, turbot 84·4. The fish mentioned naturally possess fat, and owing to thorough and rapid assimilation, the true value is even higher.

370. Archestratus of Gela, friend of the son of Pericles and guide of Epicurus, whose lost work the 'Heduphagetica' was the first known treatise on the gastronomic art.

371. The Prince de Soubise, who is said to have been the inventor of onion sauce.

372. Vatel, chef to the Prince de Condé in the 17th century, committed suicide in despair (according to Mme. de Sévigné)

because a fish he had ordered for his master's dinner arrived late.

373. A delicious, but little-known Mid-Lent dish, the chief ingredient being prepared wheat. This is boiled in milk with dried fruit, and sweetened with sugar.
374. Meat that, from its hard texture, seems likely to be tough, should be soaked in vinegar previous to cooking. The action of the acid aids the softening whilst also helping as a preservative.
375. Japanese drink made by fermenting rice.
376. A brandy distilled from cherries, owing its characteristic flavour to the prussic acid it contains.

## X—CUSTOMS AND LEGENDS

### QUESTIONS

377. Why do certain Mohammedans spit when they see a Christian?
378. Who were the Bomonicae?
379. What were Sin-Eaters?
380. What is the curfew?
381. What is Preston Guild?
382. Who is the Lord of Misrule?
383. Do you know why the Chinese break plates when taking the oath?
384. What is a kern baby?
385. In which countries is it customary to put a coin in the hand of a corpse?
386. Where is hissing considered a mark of applause?
387. What is meant by hne and cry?
388. What is the origin of rice-throwing at a wedding?
389. What was hand-fasting?
390. In what part of the world is elopement a capital crime?
391. What is a brank?
392. What was a Maid Marian?
393. What was the custom of Bedrepe?
394. What was Inpercalia?
395. Where is a festival held in honour of a tooth?
396. What is snntee?
397. What people knock out their front teeth as a sign of mourning?
398. Why does a 'hanging judge' put on the Black Cap?
399. Why is it considered unlucky to look back when starting on a journey?



400. Why does one say 'God bless you' when someone sneezes?
401. Where did the language of the flowers originate?
402. Are the old-fashioned Hallowe'en customs of Pagan origin?
403. What is a swastika?
404. What ceremony always precedes a meeting of Parliament?
405. How did the custom of raising the hat in salutation arise?
406. Why does a lion's head appear on so many drinking fountains?
407. Whence arose the legend that Old London Bridge was built on woolpacks?
408. Why does a honeymoon last thirty days?
409. Why is orange blossom worn at weddings?
410. Why do the skull and crossed bones appear over the gates of old City churchyards?
411. Why is Saturday kept as a half holiday?
412. What is the legend of the Glastonbury Thorn?
413. What is a tarantella?
414. How did the "Adam's apple" get its name?
415. In what country did the king plough a field each year?
416. Why are opals considered unlucky?
417. Why did old-fashioned brewers throw a handful of salt into the mash when brewing?
418. What is the origin of the Long Vacation in the Law Courts?

## ANSWERS

377. Fundamentally, the very thought of a Christian is polluting to a Moslem mind; hence, if he sees a Christian, his mind is forced to register the sight, and he therefore spits the thought out through his mouth. Doubtless the subtlety of the action is lost upon many Moslems, who merely spit as a coarse expression of hatred.
378. Youths who, at the festival of the Orthian Diana, were whipped at the altar of the goddess. The prize was awarded to the one who bore the pain best.
379. People formerly hired to eat bread and salt over dead bodies at funerals, thereby taking upon themselves the burden of the sins of the deceased.
380. A signal by tolling a bell warning inhabitants of the district to put out their fires. The reason of this custom was the danger of fire in the old timber houses. Generally said to have been introduced by the Conqueror, there is reason to believe that the curfew was rung in some parts of the country as early as the reign of Alfred the Great.

381. An old festival celebrated every twenty years in the Lancashire borough of Preston for the last eight hundred years or so, being the time at which the charters of the various Merchant Livery Companies and Trade Guilds were renewed. The festival lasts for a week during which all places of business are closed and the whole town is *en fête*. Processions and pageants of a most lavish scale take place each day.
382. A person appointed to preside over Christmas revels; formerly an important post. His rule commenced on Hallow E'en and ended at Candlemas.
383. The implication conveyed by this action is 'May God break me as I break this plate if I depart from the truth'.
384. An image dressed up with corn or made entirely of the cereal, formerly carried before the reapers on their Harvest-Home. It is the survival of the pre-Christian ceremony of expressing gratitude to Ceres, the goddess of harvest.
385. The Ancient Greeks observed the custom, and always placed a coin into the hand of the dead to enable him to 'tip' Charon, the Infernal Ferryman, when he rowed them over the Styx. The superstition seems to have continued in Grece until recent times. The Chinese have a similar custom, and until recently, so had the Irish, French, Spanish and Portuguese, and also certain Indian tribes.
386. It is stated on good authority that amongst the old Basuto tribes, hissing a public speaker is an unequivocal sign of keen appreciation and applause.
387. 'Hue' comes from the old French word 'huer' to cry. Hue and cry is a phrase in English law signifying the process of pursuing a malefactor with horn and voice.
388. This is the relic of an old Roman custom which was intended to ensure that prosperity and plenty should always be the lot of the nuptial couple.
389. A custom formerly obtaining in Scotland, whereby a couple, on a mere verbal contract of marriage, entered into conjugal relations for one year only. At the end of that period they might either separate or be formally married.
390. Until recently it was the custom amongst the Brahmans, when a woman ran away from her husband, for her to be devoured by dogs in a public place; her paramour, if not a Brahman, was roasted alive on an iron bed over a slow fire. Presumably, if he *was* a Brahman, he got off scot free.
391. The Scold's Bridle. It was an iron instrument, surrounding the head, cage fashion, the mouth being gagged by a triangular tongue of iron. It was fastened by a padlock, the key of which was kept by the constable,

392. A popular character in the old Morris Dance, which was generally played by a man in female costume. Occasionally, however, a woman of not too good a character was prevailed upon to play the part—hence, in Elizabethan times the expression was sometimes applied to a member of the feminine sex with no very flattering meaning.
393. In feudal days, bedrepes were days of labour in harvest time exacted by a landlord of his customary tenants in accordance with the terms of their holdings.
394. An annual Roman festival on the 15th February in honour of Pan the destroyer of the wolves (lupi). The custom, according to Livy was brought into Italy by Evander. These feasts were occasions of great licentiousness, and were abolished by Pope Gelasius in A.D. 496, on account of their great disorders.
395. At Bangkok is held annually the feast in honour of the sacred tooth of Buddha, a replica of which was brought from Ceylon, where a similar feast is held. The Cingalese also have a Festival of the Monkey's Tooth.
396. This is the English corruption of the Sanscrit word 'Sati' (good wife) and signifies the rite of widow sacrifice—the self-immolation of a widow on the funeral pyre of her husband. It was first noticed by Alexander the Great in the 4th century B.C., but had been enjoined in earlier works. In the light of modern research however, it is now demonstrated that the injunction in the Rig Veda, which is supposed to formulate the law, was a later priestly interpolation.
397. In the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii) persons going into mourning, paint the lower half of their faces black, and knock out their front teeth. Captain Cook first noted the rite, which he regarded rather as a propitiatory sacrifice to avert a further human toll from the gods, than from actual grief.
398. This is part of the full dress of a judge and is also worn by him when receiving the Lord Mayor at the Court of Exchequer on the 9th of November. Another reason for wearing it when sentencing to death, is because the Black Cap has always been regarded as a sign of mourning.
399. This superstition is reminiscent of the fate of Lot's wife.
400. In the days of Greece's greatness, a frightful plague raged in Athens. An infallible sign of convalescence was the tendency to sneeze. Hence, when a person sneezed, the fashion arose of saying 'May the gods bless you', and the custom has continued to our time.
401. This superstition was brought from Turkey in the 18th century by Lady Mary Wortley Montague. It formed one of the very few really harmless amusements of the Moslem seraglio.

402. Yes, it has been pretty definitely established that most of the time honoured customs connected with All Hallows' Eve are of very remote Druidic origin.
403. The most primitive of pre-Christian crosses. The name is taken from the Saxon word meaning 'four footed'. Its origin is shrouded in the mists of antiquity, and it is quite uncertain whether it is the emblem of Baal, the Sun-god; Indra, the Rain-god; or of the Great God—father of all the gods.
404. The Yeomen of the Guard set out, armed with halberds and lanterns, to inspect the cellars of the House of Commons. This ceremony recalls and commemorates the Gunpowder Plot of the 5th November, 1605.
405. It is said to originate from the custom of mediaeval knights when in full armour, raising the visors of their helmets as an indication of friendliness.
406. The custom has come down to us from Ancient Egypt, through the Greeks and Romans. The Egyptians adopted the lion to symbolize the rising of the Nile, which is the be-all and end-all of the Egyptian's hopes, and which takes place when the sun is in Leo.
407. When Peter, Rector of St. Mary-Cole Church, commenced work on Old London Bridge, he was held up for lack of funds, and had to stop work. Henry II, therefore, put a tax on wool in order to defray the cost, the amount being in a very short time subscribed. Thus arose the ancient saying that 'Peter of Poultry reared the Arches of Old London Bridge on Woolpacks'.
408. Because the ancient Scandinavians drank hydromel (a beverage prepared from honey and water) for a moon after the wedding of one of their number. This also, of course, accounts for the name of 'honeymoon'.
409. The custom came to us from the Saracens, amongst whom the flower was the symbol of fecundity. It was brought to Europe along with many other Saracen customs, by the Crusaders.
410. This sign over a churchyard gate indicates that the burial ground was at one time used for the interment of plague victims. When the plagues became more prevalent in the 17th century, plague pits were opened for interments during an epidemic.
411. This custom is a reminder that Saturday is the Sabbath ordained in the Ten Commandments, although few realize its significance. In very early Christian days various ordinances were issued in this regard, as, for instance, Canute's law that 'every Sunday be kept from Saturday's noon to Monday's dawn'. The Saturday half-holiday is not nearly so universally

recognized on the Continent as here—in fact, the Continentals call it 'English Saturday'.

412. Joseph of Arimathea, on his alleged visit to England, stayed for a time at Glastonbury and is said to have founded the Abbey there. On one occasion he stuck his staff in the ground, which immediately took root and blossomed into a beautiful rose which was called the Glastonbury Thorn. In spite of tradition, the flower (which is technically known as *Crataegus praecox*), flourishes pretty well all over Europe. It would appear that there has been some confusion with Aaron's famous budding rod to give rise to this legend.
413. This is a lively Neapolitan dance. The bite of the tarantula spider was formerly supposed to cause coma or profound melancholy which could only be dissipated by violent movement, and the dance called tarantella was originally an antidote for the tarantula's bite.
414. This movable cartilage is more prominent in a man than in a woman, and the story is that when our father Adam was eating of the forbidden fruit tendered by Eve, a piece of the 'apple' stuck in his throat—and has remained there in all his descendants.
415. In the days of the Imperial Monarchy in China, the Emperor was in the habit of initiating the year, which commences with the spring, by putting his hand to a plough and turning over a few furrows in a sacred field set apart for the purpose. This was done in order to impress upon the Chinese the importance of husbandry, and the dignity of labour.
416. It is said that Sir Walter Scott is responsible for this superstition. In his 'Anne of Geierstein' he mentions that the Mexican opal loses its beauty when exposed to water, and ascribes this to supernatural agency. Hence, a notion arose that to wear an opal was unlucky, and that as a love token it shows a continuance or decline of the giver's affection according as the colours are bright or cloudy.
417. This custom is supposed to make the beer unsuitable for witches—the idea being that witches cannot tolerate salt. In point of fact the custom has a scientific origin—the salt moderates the fermentations of the liquor.
418. This custom comes to us from our Norman conquerors. The old courts of Normandy were adjourned during August to October to enable the vintage to be harvested. The custom has remained with us.

## XI—DISCOVERIES

### QUESTIONS

419. Who discovered Tasmania ?
420. Who first explored the Mississippi ?
421. What Westerners first visited China ?
422. Who was the real discoverer of the Pacific Ocean ?
423. When and by whom was Rio de Janeiro discovered ?
424. Who discovered Tierra del Fuego ?
425. By whom was the source of the Nile discovered ?
426. Who were the first Arctic explorers ?
427. When was Greenland found ?
428. When was Baffin Bay discovered ?
429. Who found the North-West Passage ?
430. When was St. Helena discovered ?
431. When was Spain discovered ?
432. Do you know who first explored Africa ?
433. When was the Cape of Good Hope discovered ?
434. Who discovered Australia ?
435. When was Trinidad first found ?
436. Did Columbus really discover America ?
437. Who discovered Britain ?
438. Who first visited Japan ?
439. Do you know who found the Amazon ?
440. Do you know under what circumstances Madeira was found ?

### ANSWERS

419. It was discovered by Abel Jansen Tasman on the 24th November, 1642, and was named by him Van Dieman's Land after his patron the Governor of the Dutch East Indies. The Name Tasmania was given to it in 1853
420. The Mississippi was first explored by Mons. de Soto in 1541.
421. In early times there was extensive intercourse between China and the West. Dr. Gardiner discovered a Chinese bottle of about the 8th to 11th century in an 18th dynasty Egyptian tomb. In the T'ang Dynasty (618-907) extensive relations with the outside world took place, but after this for various reasons external intercourse was interrupted until the Yuan and Ming Dynasties (1280-1644), when international

relations were again encouraged. Marco Polo (1256-1323) penetrated the utmost parts of China, but the account he gave on his return to Venice was sceptically received. The first Portuguese arrived there in 1514 and established trade depots, and Matteo Ricci settled in Macao in 1582. St. Francis Xavier died on Shang-chuan when trying to gain an entry to China in 1552.

422. Balboa, the Spanish explorer crossed over America in September 1513, and was the first European known to have set eyes on the Pacific Ocean from the American Continent.
423. By Mons. de Sousa on January 1, 1531. It was named by him after the date of the discovery.
424. Fernando de Magellan, in 1520 sailed through the straits which bear his name and called the region Tierra del Fuego, the 'Land of Fire', either from the now extinct volcanic fires with which the place then abounded, or from the fires made on the coast by the natives. In 1578, Sir Francis Drake sighted Cape Hoorn (Horn), so named after the Dutch navigators, Jakob, Lemair and Willan Cornelius Schouten who gave the cape this name in 1616.
425. On the 14th November, 1770, Bruce discovered the sources of the Blue Nile in Lake Tana, Abyssinia. On 23rd February, 1863, Speke and Grant announced the discovery of the source of the Nile in Lake Victoria Nyanza.
426. A Greek, Pytheas, approached the Arctic Circle so long ago as 325 B.C. A Norwegian, Ottar, rounded the North Cape in A.D. 870.
427. By Eric the Red, who found and carefully explored Greenland in A.D. 982. The country was lost and rediscovered in 1500, by a Portuguese, Caspar Corte-Real.
428. By William Baffin in 1616.
429. Many lives and much money were expended in the search for the northern passage to Asia. From the 16th century the voyages of Baffin, Hudson, Smith and other intrepid mariners all had the object of discovering such a route. In later years England offered (in 1818) £20,000 for the discovery of the passage, and in that year Sir John Burrows made two expeditions. Edward Parry made two voyages in 1819-23 and Sir John Franklin's first expedition went out in 1819. This great explorer's last and fatal trip was 1845-6. McClure in 1853-4, picked up by the 'Resolute', discovered and traversed a North-West Passage through the North of America, to Asia for which he received the order of knighthood and the promised reward.
430. On St. Helen's day (May 21st) in 1501 by the Portuguese. It was occupied by the Dutch until 1600, and by the East

India Company till 1651. Retaken by the Dutch in that year, it was held by them until 1673, since which time it has been a British possession.

431. In the 11th century B.C., Spain was discovered by Venetian traders who founded the city of Gades (Cadiz). They were followed by the Carthaginians who, within a few years, established trading stations in various parts of the country.
432. The Egyptians sent many expeditions along the Somali coast, but of Western exploration, in 480 B.C., Hanno, a Carthaginian navigator first sailed through the Pillars of Hercules (Straits of Gibraltar), and explored West Africa. A Greek version of his narrative 'Periplus' is still extant.
433. In 1487 by Diaz. It was first doubled by the great Vasco di Gama ten years later.
434. Australia was first discovered from the north by the Dutch in 1606, who subsequently surveyed the coast in a number of expeditions between 1618 and 1644. In the latter year Tasman first visited Van Dieman's Land.
435. By the Spaniards in 1496, who named it after the Trinity. The island was in Spanish possession until February, 1797, when it was captured by the British. It was formally ceded to Britain in 1802.
436. Strictly speaking, Columbus was not the discoverer. Labrador and Newfoundland were discovered by the Vikings in the 9th and 10th centuries, and they probably also visited the mainland. Shortly after this a Huron woman was found wandering about the plains of Mongolia, but her history was never ascertained. America, however, was again lost to civilization, until Columbus (or Vespucci Amerigo, which ever has the prior claim) rediscovered the Continent in the 15th century.
437. Britain, the pioneer of discovery, was herself discovered by the Phoenicians in very early times, but records thereof are hazy. It is possible, though not probable, that Britain is one of the Tin Islands (Cassiterides) mentioned by Herodotus. There was a close connection between the British Celts and the Gauls of Northern France, which caused Julius Caesar to make his famous trip in 55-54 B.C.
438. A Portuguese merchant ship called there in 1542, and a Jesuit mission under St. Francis Xavier followed in 1549, which was amazingly successful. If a reaction had not set in, Japan would have become entirely Christian. However, in 1590 the Jesuits were expelled, and a persecution of Christians began.
439. It was first found in 1500 by Pinzon, and explored by Francisco Orellana in 1540. Orellana gave it the name Amazon from the number of women he saw on the banks.



440. In 1344, an English gentleman named Machan carried away the wife of a Frenchman and being driven by storm arrived on an uninhabited island. The lady died from exposure, and Machan, managing to construct a crude canoe, escaped to Aragon, where he reported his find—thus giving rise to the story that Madeira was found by a Portuguese. As a matter of fact, the Portuguese did not visit the island until 1420.

## XII—DOMESTIC

### QUESTIONS

441. How is putty made?  
 442. How may a purchaser ascertain the freshness of fish?  
 443. Why is a tumbler so called?  
 444. What is a tammy or taminy?  
 445. How does a sailmaker's thimble differ from the ordinary domestic implement?  
 446. Do you know how to preserve brass and steel from rust?  
 447. Can you remove ink from carpets?  
 448. What is an Ellison's ventilator?  
 449. How would you destroy moths?  
 450. Can you remove mildew from linen?  
 451. How may grease stains be removed from cloth or carpet?  
 452. How are rust stains removed?  
 453. Can you make soap jelly?  
 454. Do you know a good recipe for cold cream?  
 455. By what weight is bread sold?  
 456. Why are flowers useful in a sickroom?  
 457. How can you preserve pipes from bursting in winter?  
 458. Can you purify water?  
 459. How can you treat a damp wall?

### ANSWERS

441. By mixing whiting with linseed oil. There is also a powder called putty which is made from calcined tin, and is used for polishing glass and bright metals.  
 442. Firmness of flesh, and clearness of eye are the indispensable criteria of any fish being fresh and good. Cod can also be tested by the rigidity of the muscles and scales, and the redness

of the gills. Fresh turbot should have the underside of a rich cream colour.

443. Old drinking vessels were made with pointed bases and no stands; the object being to compel the drinker to empty the vessel at one draught. Hence such utensils were known as tumblers, and although time has modified the shape, the name remains.
444. A kind of woollen cloth used for straining fruit syrups, jellies, etc.
445. A sailmaker's thimble or thummel is a heavy ring worn on the thumb, having a disc (usually of stout leather) attached, which is the part used to press against the needle.
446. Rub over very well with fresh lime and water using a brush and well covering all ornamental work with the paste. Articles so treated will remain free from rust or stain for many months.
447. Soak up the ink with a piece of blotting paper, then pour milk on to the stain and rub with a clean flannel. Repeat this until the stain disappears. This is also useful for woollen tablecloths when you have the misfortune to upset the ink-bottle.
448. This ventilator consists of bricks which are each pierced with conical holes, the apex of the hole being towards the outer air. Thus, air coming through the wall becomes distributed and draught is diminished.
449. When drawers and cupboards become infested with moths, the wood work or walls should be coated with a strong decoction of tobacco or sprinkled with spirits of camphor. Fresh ground pepper sprinkled amongst your clothes will generally destroy moths.
450. Rub the part well with soap, scrape fine chalk and rub well into the fabric. Hang it out in the open air or, if the ground is dry, lay on the grass. As the article dries, repeat the operation, and the mildew will come out after two or three applications.
451. Dilute benzine collas should be rubbed in a wide circle around grease stains in cloth caused by fats, butter or oils. Should the colour appear spoilt it is improved by the application of a weak solution of borax or ammonia. Water mixed with ox's gall may be used for washing large patches of grease. Wax and candle stains are removed by the application of a hot iron and blotting paper.
452. Lay the stained part on a cold surface and rapidly rub the stain with a solution of oxalic acid on a flannel or linen, removing the acid as soon as possible. This does not destroy

the tissues of the fabric, but unless removed quickly, the acid attacks both natural and chemical dyes.

453. Shred a pound of good yellow soap into a saucepan with three quarts of water. Stand it by the fire until the soap is dissolved. When cold, the mixture will become a stiff jelly, a portion of which may be melted as required.
454. Procure an ounce of white wax and half an ounce of spermaceti. Dissolve slowly in two ounces of olive oil, and when thoroughly agglomerated, allow to cool. Next stir into the mixture three drops of really good perfume—as, attar of roses or orange flower water and store in a close-lidded jar.
455. Bread is generally sold in 4 lb. and 2 lb. loaves, called quarterns and half-quarterns.
456. Apart from the fact that fresh flowers brighten a sickroom and help to cheer the invalid, they absorb the waste carbon dioxide exhalations from the human breath, thus purifying the atmosphere and renewing the oxygen supply.
457. The only satisfactory precaution against burst pipes is to turn the water off at the main before retiring, opening all taps to exhaust the supply in the pipes. When the water is drawn from a tank, a tap is required *under* the tank, and the water should be turned off from here.
458. Domestic water which is supplied from a tank is not the best in the world for drinking purposes. It may, however, be rendered pure and sparkling by the addition of a quarter of an ounce of alum to every fifty gallons of water stored.
459. Remove all wallpaper, and, if distempered, scrape and remove all colour, getting as near to the original bricks and mortar as possible. When clear, give the wall a good coat of bituminous paint. After this, the paper or distemper may be again renewed, and the wall will be found quite impervious to damp.

### XIII—DRESS

#### QUESTIONS

460. How many buttons has a clergyman's cassock, and why?
461. What is a bolero?
462. What is the difference between an Eton and a Harrow jacket?

463. What part of a garment is the scye?
464. What is a forget?
465. When were hats taxed in England?
466. What is a biretta?
467. What were sumptuary laws?
468. What was the origin of the name 'bloomers' as applied to a female garment?
469. What is a bnsk?
470. What was a farthingale?
471. When did the Elizabethan ruff disappear?
472. When did padded 'trunks' give place to breeches?
473. What were chopines?
474. What was the origin of the lapels of a coat?
475. What were bands?
476. What schoolboys still wear the survival of the 16th-17th century apprentice costume?
477. What is the origin of the mortar-board?
478. Why do men wear a crease down the centre of the trousers?
479. Do you know the origin of the ornamental piercing round a shoe toe?
480. What is the world's tailoring speed record?
481. Why do men's garments button towards the right and women's to the left?
482. When did wigs originate?
483. Can you describe a Roman toga?
484. When were the most ridiculous headdresses worn?
485. Why is a red cap the symbol of liberty?
486. Since when have gloves been worn?
487. When were silk stockings first introduced into England?
488. What robe has the longest train on record?
489. When was the ruff first worn in England?
490. At what period did starch appear in England?
491. What were setting sticks, poking sticks and struts?
492. What was the origin of the slashed sleeve so popular in the 15th and 16th centuries?
493. What is shalloon?
494. When was lace first made?
495. Do you know prunella?
496. In what other countries besides Scotland is a kilt the national dress?
497. What is a kirtle?
498. What was a crinoline?
499. Of what is the vent in the back of a coat a survival?
500. Do you know what vicuna is?

## 68 WHAT MORE DO YOU KNOW?

501. What was a mandilion?  
 502. Where is one of the most marvellous specimens of ecclesiastical needlework to be seen?

### ANSWERS

460. There are usually thirty-nine, and they have been facetiously said to represent the Thirty-Nine Articles of Protestant Faith.
461. A short jacket formerly worn by ladies, somewhat similar to an Eton jacket.
462. An Eton jacket is cut in a short point in the back; a Harrow jacket on the other hand, is cut straight like an ordinary coat but short like the Eton.
463. The scye hollowing is the hole in a coat into which the sleeve-heads are sewn. The corresponding hole in a waistcoat is also called a scye.
464. This word is pronounced 'forjette', and is taken from the French 'fourchette' fork. It is intended to designate the long spear-shaped gussets sewn in between the fingers of a glove. The tiny gusset in the fork between the fingers is called a quirk.
465. By a statute 24 George III cap. 51 (1784), all retailers of hats, commonly called felt or wool stuff or beaver hats or any leather or japanned hats, should take out a licence at a cost of 40s. The statute also regulated the price to be charged.
466. A four-cornered head-covering worn by ecclesiastics of the Roman and English churches and varying according to the rank of the wearer. A cardinal's biretta is red, a bishop's purple and an ordinary priest's black.
467. Laws controlling dress, furniture, etc. The first drastic enactments in this direction were those of Lycurgus of Sparta 881 B.C. The English Sumptuary Laws of Edward III, Henry VIII, etc., were all repealed in 1856.
468. In 1849 Mrs. Anne Bloomer, an American dress reformer advocated a rational type of female divided skirt similar to that formerly worn in the Turkish harem. The garment was called after her, and never had much of a vogue except for cycling. Ridicule killed the fashion, but one imagines that its ungainly shape had a great deal to do with rendering it unpopular.
469. A flexible (or sometimes inflexible) strip of steel, wood or whalebone used for straining and giving rigidity to a lady's stays.

470. A kind of skirt worn in the 16th and early 17th centuries, distended either by rolls of material at the hips, or by hoops of wire, wicker or whalebone. The farthingale was an ancestor of the crinoline and bustle.
471. This hideous starched monstrosity began to lose favour at the beginning of James I's reign, and before his death in 1625 it had entirely disappeared.
472. The Spanish 'trunks'—universal in the 16th century—began to give place to French breeches about 1615-20.
473. Dreadful high clogs worn by the noble ladies of Spain in the 16th century. They were sometimes as much as three feet high, raising their wearers like giantesses, and necessitating the use of two attendants to steady the unfortunate victim of fashion. Attempts were made to popularize chopines in England, but the British sense of humour decreed that it should come to naught.
474. Originally the jacket was cut close to the neck, like the modern clerical waistcoat, and a cravat or scarf was worn round the neck. The temptation to leave the top button unfastened was irresistible, and this gaping in course of time caused the unbuttoned part to fall backward over the shoulders, thus forming a lapel. Consequently the tailors added a collar, and made the lapel-fronted jacket very much as we know it.
475. White lace or frilled tabs, probably evolved from scarf ends, which were formerly worn under the chin and tied round the neck by strings. In the 17th and early 18th centuries the bands worn by the élite were frequently very extravagant. The only modern survival is the jabot worn by barristers.
476. The boys at Chetham's Hospital (Bluecoat School), Manchester. They wear the flat cap, high collared jacket with brass buttons and white starched band, with shoes having large brass buckles. For outdoor wear they have a heavy skirted coat with brass buttons and a leather belt like the boys of Christ's Hospital.
477. This cap has been evolved and not arbitrarily created. It has developed out of the 16th century doctors' headdress familiar to us from portraits of Erasmus and Sir Thomas More. It gradually assumed the semi-rigid shape as demonstrated in portraits of Archbishop Laud, and in process of time acquired the stiff form of to-day.
478. Owing to the custom of the ready-made clothier folding trousers and piling them in heaps, the crease down the middle used to be the infallible sign of ready-made wear. The late King Edward in an emergency found it necessary to patronise a clothier, and time did not admit of removing the crease from

the trousers. The sight of the 'First Gentleman in Europe' wearing creased trousers set a fashion which has remained.

479. This fashion is a survival of the days when the Scot pierced his leather brogue (the ancestor of our shoes and boots) in order that when he waded through streams, as he was accustomed to doing, the water would run out of his shoes as fast as it entered.
480. A suit of clothes was made for the Right Hon. J. H. Thomas, Dominions Secretary, in July, 1931, within 3 hours 20½ minutes from the time the wool left the sheep's back. Mr. Thomas' felt hat (made from rabbit skins) took 1 hour 17 minutes 27 seconds to make, and the shoes were built up in 30½ minutes. The skin from which the shoes were made passed through 87 different processes. The normal mass-production time required to make a similar pair of shoes is 16 days.
481. This fashion arose from the habit of men and women walking arm in arm. Necessity, in less law-abiding days than our own, sometimes dictated that the man must defend the woman—hence the custom of walking on a lady's right side, that the sword arm might be free, and the fashion of buttoning garments on opposite sides, because the opposing hands (left in a woman and right in a man) were free in case of emergency.
482. Wigs were worn extensively by the ancient Egyptians who were very skilful in their manufacture. There is in the British Museum a 17th dynasty lady's wig of about 1500 B.C., in a most remarkable state of preservation. It was found in the Temple of Isis at Thebes, and has a mass of beautiful natural curls clustering round the head, terminating in hundreds of thin plaits which hang down the shoulders. The full bottomed periwig arose from a sycophantic desire on the part of the courtiers to emulate the wonderful mass of hair with which nature blessed Louis XIV.
483. This classic garment consisted of two huge semicircles of material, or, more properly, a semicircle and a smaller segment of a circle—like a three-quarter moon. The smaller segment was doubled over the semicircular one before adjustment. One end of the toga was placed upon the left shoulder in such a position that the end or point just cleared the ground: the rest of the garment was drawn round the back of the figure, underneath the right arm and flung again over the left shoulder. A sort of bag was then drawn out at the waist in front to serve as a pocket. The length of a toga was about 18 feet from tip to tip.
484. Occasionally throughout history, a 'silly season' has set in with regard to fashion in clothes. The steeple and the horned headgear of the mediaeval woman was exemplary, but the late 18th century French lady reached the limit of fatuity in

this connection. As France ruled fashion, naturally the disease to some extent spread across the Channel. Examples are not wanting of coiffures a yard high, and Jacquemin gives an engraving of a lady whose head is topped by a fully rigged ship in full sail—apparently about four feet long and the same high.

485. Because when a Roman slave was manumitted, a small red cloth cap (a pila) was placed on his head and his name entered in the City rolls as a freeman. For this reason the red cap is the emblem of freedom. The Papal tiara is a survival of the pila. Prior to the reign of Constantine, popes were bareheaded, but on the establishment of Christianity the popes assumed the red cap as a symbol of the Church's emancipation from the slavery of paganism. The modern tiara is therefore evolved from it.
486. The Persians and Romans wore gloves, and Laërtes in Homer wore gloves while working in his garden. Gloves of stout material have doubtless been worn as defensive armour from time immemorial. The habit of private civilians wearing them began to develop between the 10th and 13th centuries.
487. It has been repeatedly stated that silk stockings were never seen in England prior to the reign of Elizabeth, but an inventory of the wardrobe of Henry VIII distinctly mentions several pairs of silk stockings, notably a pair of black silk and gold interwoven. Silk hose are again referred to in the reign of Henry's son, Edward VI.
488. The coronation robe of Catherine the Second of Russia. It was seventy-five yards in length, and required fifty powerful trainbearers to support it. A wonderful copy of this gorgeous robe was recently seen at the Three Arts Ball at the Albert Hall, London.
489. This is said to have been originally invented by a Spanish lady (in the reign of our Henry VI) to hide an unsightly wen on her neck. It first appeared in England in the reign of Philip and Mary, and in a few years assumed amazing wheel-like proportions. The ruff gave way to the beautiful point lace collar towards the end of the reign of James I, and survived only on the necks of circus clowns and on the dog Toby of the Punch and Judy show.
490. Starch was popular on the Continent for some time before it came to England. In 1564, Madam Dinghen, a Fleming, set up in London as a professional starcher. She very soon had all the work she wanted and the use of starch quickly developed from a luxury into a necessity.
491. Implements used in the 16th-17th centuries in starching. Setting sticks and struts were made of wood or bone. Poking sticks were heated irons which produced the beautiful regu-



larity characteristic of ruffs. They were the ancestors of the goffering iron.

492. At the time of the Renaissance, fashion demanded that as much of the outline of the human body as possible should be displayed through the clothes. This necessitated the garments being made so tight-fitting that, to enable movement, slashing was necessary at the joints. The linings naturally became visible, and hence arose the fashion of elaborate and ornamental linings displayed through the slashes.
493. A cloth manufactured from wool and worsted and used chiefly for ladies' dresses and coat linings. It gets its name from the fact that it was originally made at Chalons.
494. Lace has been rather evolved than invented. Very delicate textures were made in France and Flanders as early as 1320. Its importation into England was prohibited in 1483, but in spite of this it became popular and was used extensively at court in the reign of Elizabeth. The 17th and 18th centuries saw the zenith of its popularity in England.
495. This was a material once extensively used for the gowns of peasant women. It was later much used for the linings of ladies' shoes.
496. In Greece and Albania. The Greco-Albanian kilt is of white pleated material, and is known as the *Fustanella*.
497. A tunic, gown or jacket. The woman's kirtle of the fourteenth century was a close-fitting gown, laced tightly to the body. It seems to have been a mark of disgrace or servitude to appear in the kirtle only. The upper kirtle was a garment worn over the kirtle.
498. This was the obvious successor of the farthingale. It consisted of a huge wire frame whereon the stiff material of the skirt was stretched, giving a woman the appearance of a huge inverted bell. The crinoline was fashionable during the 'fifties and 'sixties of last century. A milder modification, the bustle, succeeded the crinoline.
499. In the days when horsemanship was a necessity and not a mere accomplishment, it was necessary for the comfort and freedom of a rider that a vent should be made down the lower half of the back of the coat, to enable the tails to be thrown apart, one on either side of the horse. Few people ride horses to-day, but the memory is preserved in the coat.
500. A very fine quality of woollen cloth much used for making men's dress suits. The wool is obtained from an animal of the Alpaca family, but one which remains wild in the uplands of Chili and Bolivia—never having been domesticated.
501. A French upper garment of the 17th century, worn exclusively by soldiers and servants,

502. In the Vatican Treasury. This is the dalmatic of Charlemagne, an ancient vestment, which has been preserved from early ages and is a most marvellous piece of needlework. Though often described as Gothic, of the date of Pope Boniface VIII, it shows traces of earlier Greek design.

## XIV—ECONOMICS

## QUESTIONS

503. Who was Karl Marx?  
 504. Who was Marat?  
 505. What is Communism?  
 506. What is monetary standard?  
 507. When was the longest trade strike in England?  
 508. Where was the first savings bank in this country?  
 509. When was wooden money used in England?  
 510. What is the most powerful Trade Union in the world?  
 511. When was England first divided into shires?  
 512. What was the N.E.P.?  
 513. What is the O.G.P.U.?  
 514. When was the first recorded trade strike?  
 515. What is meant by economics?  
 516. What is the constitution?  
 517. What were the Corn Laws?  
 518. What was the Declaration of Independence?  
 519. When did the National Debt start?  
 520. What was the Peterloo massacre?  
 521. Who were the Plebs?  
 522. Do you know what the Zollverein was?  
 523. Can you define democracy?  
 524. What do you know about the doctrine of Divine Right of Kings?  
 525. Who were the ribbonists?  
 526. What is diplomacy?  
 527. How was our nobility established?  
 528. What was Scandalum Magnatum?  
 529. What has been described as 'the most apt definition of economics'?  
 530. What was the first great work on the science of economics?  
 531. Do you know what ward-motes were?  
 532. What was Nihilism?

533. What is rattening?  
 534. What is meant by 'sans culottes' ?  
 535. When were Labour Exchanges first inaugurated ?

## ANSWERS

503. A German Jew, born at Treves in 1818, philosopher and economist. He claimed that the history of mankind is a series of struggles of the social classes, and the economic factor always the dominant one. Author of 'The Communist Manifesto' in 1848, and later of 'Das Kapital', which is practically the Communist Bible. Died in 1883, and buried in Highgate Cemetery.
504. Born in 1744, he became a doctor and lived in London, where he practised in the Soho district. He returned to France some years before the Revolution and was one of the leading spirits in the Reign of Terror. He was assassinated in his bath (a treatment which he was receiving for a loathsome skin disease contracted while attending patients) by Charlotte Corday in 1793.
505. A system which seeks to abolish all private ownership, absorbing into the State all proprietary rights, for the common good.
506. The proportionate weight of fine metal and alloy in gold or silver coin, if the standard of value is either gold or silver, or in both gold and silver, when there is a double standard recognised.
507. The Sunderland Engineers' Strike which ended in November, 1885, after a period of stoppage extending over two and a half years, and costing over £200,000.
508. Mrs. Priscilla Wakefield opened a savings bank for children at Tottenham in 1798, and for adults in 1804. The idea was not new; it had been mooted in a modified sense by Daniel Defoe in 1704, and in 1771 Francis Maseres introduced a Bill enabling parish ratepayers to receive and invest savings. The Bill was thrown out by the Lords after being passed by the Commons.
509. Wooden Exchequer tallies (notched sticks formerly used for keeping Exchequer accounts) were current as equivalent to money prior to the establishment of the Bank of England in 1694.
510. The British Medical Association.
511. The earliest mention of shires was in the time of Ina, King of Wessex 688-727. The shires were then formed by the subdivision of Mercia, Wessex, Northumbria, and other Saxon Kingdoms.

512. The New Economic Policy, inaugurated by Lenin in March, 1921, to replace the 'Military Communism' of the War period. It allowed a certain amount of private trade, substituted taxation for the former requisitioning of grain, and restored money and banking—the object being to give Russia 'breathing space' after the Revolution. It was hailed throughout 'capitalist' Europe as a return to Capitalism, but private enterprise gradually gave way, and by 1929 little private trade was carried on in Russia.
513. The initials stand for the Russian words meaning "United State Political Administration," called in Russia the "Gay-Pay-Oo." It is a special policy to deal with sabotage, espionage, plots and counter-revolution. Probably the most powerful and extensive Secret Service in the world, this organisation is the direct successor of the "Cheka", a similar body of the Civil War and Intervention Period, 1918–1920. The O.G.P.U. has its own regiments for special emergencies, and six departments. Its head has the right to attend sessions of the Soviet Cabinet.
514. In the 4th Egyptian Dynasty, reign of Khufu (Cheops). The 50,000 workers employed on the construction of the Great Pyramid went on strike for better food; the soldiers were turned out and thousands of strikers were cut to pieces. A few escaped and the rest were compelled to resume work.
515. The science of political and national economy, which studies the welfare of the nation and the individual.
516. The whole organisation of the body politic of the nation. The nation of Great Britain as constituted by the Act of Union, in regard to its legislative, judicial and executive power.
517. Duties imposed on corn, which were intended to protect and encourage home agriculture. They placed prohibitive taxes on imported corn, causing the price of bread to rise to an unheard of figure, with consequent distress amongst the poor. The powerful efforts of John Bright and Richard Cobden in 1846, led to the lowering of the tax.
518. Following the Anglo-American War, a congress was convened in what is now the United States, which on the 4th July, 1776, formulated an Act which declared all the English colonies in America to be independent of the Mother Country.
519. In 1693, during the reign of William of Orange.
520. A Parliamentary Reform meeting was held in St. Peter's Field (now St. Peter's Square), Manchester on the 10th August, 1819. A riot was feared and some nervous official called out the military who charged the crowd, killing a large number of people, including many who were in no way involved in the meeting.

521. The Roman Republic was divided into two distinct classes (excluding the slaves)—the Patricians and the plebeians who were the ordinary citizens of Rome. Under no circumstances might a member of the one class intermarry with one of the other.
522. Practically the parent of the future German Empire. It was an economic and commercial alliance of the German States founded in 1818, with the object of cutting out all foreign competition, whilst establishing Free Trade amongst themselves.
523. Government by the people, all executive authority being vested in the nominees of the public. Democracy is the antithesis of aristocracy or government by the nobility.
524. A belief, diametrically opposed to democracy, that the monarch is appointed by God and is responsible to nobody but him—that, therefore, he has the right to demand unquestioning obedience from his subjects. Such a doctrine is totally foreign to the English mentality, and it was the fatuous inability of the Stuarts to see this, which cost Charles I his head, and James II his crown.
525. A secret society founded in Ireland in 1820 with the object of avenging the wrongs of the tenants. A special Act of Parliament was passed for the suppression of the movement, but not before numerous agrarian crimes had been committed between 1858 and 1871.
526. The art of managing relations with foreign powers by means of Ambassadors, *Chargés d'Affaires*, etc. When war is declared between two States, the ambassadors are given their passports to return home immediately.
527. The Goths after they had seized a part of Europe, rewarded their heroes with titles of honour—thus establishing the old Continental aristocracy. When the Conqueror settled himself on the English throne he followed the Gothic lead, ennobling his followers and rewarding them with the lands of the vanquished Saxons—from the scions of Normandy therefore our nobility were drawn.
528. This was an old law which was enacted in 1378, whereby heavy punishments were inflicted on those who circulated statements derogatory to peers, nobility and ministers.
529. 'The Science of Wealth'; in that economics deals with the wealth-getting and wealth-using activities of man.
530. Adam Smith's 'An Inquiry into the Nature and the Causes of the Wealth of Nations' published in 1776.
531. A practice begun in London in 1386, of annual meetings of citizens in their own wards to elect their common council-

men. The meetings had formerly been held in the Guildhall, but as the City grew in size, this was found inconvenient.

532. The doctrine of government without authority. A political party with these views in Russia was the parent of Bolshevism. They enforced their views with bombs and assassination, and many of the outrages immediately prior to the War were traceable to them.
533. The seizure of a workman's tools and equipment for the payment of Trade Union fees.
534. 'Without breeches.' Originally a term of contempt applied by the aristocrats to the ill-equipped Revolutionary army in the French Revolution, and afterwards adopted by them as a title of honour.
535. They were established in London and a few larger provincial centres under the Unemployed Workmen Act of 1905.

## XV—FAMOUS PEOPLE

### QUESTIONS

536. Who was St. Margaret?
537. Was Byron's Mazeppa a real person?
538. Where was Napoleon born?
539. Where was King John buried?
540. Who was Erasmus?
541. Who was St. Geneviève?
542. Who was the youngest English Cardinal ever appointed?
543. When did a pirate become an English Archbishop?
544. When you say 'according to Cocker,' to whom do you refer?
545. Who was the Cid?
546. What do you know about the Apostle Titus?
547. Who was Viollet-le-Duc?
548. Who is the only comedian ever educated at Eton?
549. Who was Jack Sheppard?
550. Do you know a famous writer of the name of Olchewitz?
551. Where was Lenin born, and when and where did he die?
552. What is Stalin's real name?
553. Who is Kalinin?
554. Who was Murillo?
555. Whose ambition was it 'to win the Derby, become Prime Minister and to win an heiress'?
556. Who is the world's oldest man?
557. Who was 'Jingling Georgie'?

- 558. Who wrote 'Faust'?
- 559. Who was the 'Admirable Crichton'?
- 560. Did Claude Duval really exist?
- 561. Who was 'Beau Nash'?
- 562. Who was 'Dieu Donn '?
- 563. Do you know who Professor C. L. Dodgson was?
- 564. Who was Francis Thompson?

## ANSWERS

- 536. A famous Scottish saint born in 1047. She married Malcolm Canmore, and became Queen of Scotland. Margaret was unwearied in her evangelistic work amongst her subjects and died in 1093. She was canonized in 1250.
- 537. Yes. Ivan Mazeppa was born in 1644. He was a Pole of noble birth who carried on an intrigue with a married woman. The indignant husband tied him to the back of a wild horse and set him adrift in the Russian desert. Found and released by wandering Cossacks, he eventually became their Hetmann, dying in 1709.
- 538. At Ajaccio, in Corsica, in 1769.
- 539. In Worcester Cathedral.
- 540. Desiderius Erasmus (1466-1536) the Dutch philosopher scholar and controversialist is said to have "laid the egg which Luther hatched" although Erasmus himself never formally separated himself from the Church of Rome. He was a great friend of Sir Thomas More.
- 541. The patron saint of Paris (420-512). She was a shepherdess who saved the inhabitants of Paris, then called Lutetia, from the ravages of Attila the Hun, by her prayers. She was born at Nanterre and her feast is kept on 3rd January.
- 542. Henry Stuart, Cardinal York, who was created Cardinal of York in 1747 at the age of 22, having been born in 1725. He was the younger son of the Old Pretender, and, on the death of his brother 'Bonny Prince Charlie', became the Jacobite pretender to the English throne, as Henry IX.
- 543. Launcelot Blackburne, created Archbishop of York in 1724, had been a wild youth. He fled from Cambridge University, played his way to London on the fiddle, and shipped aboard a collier as cabin boy. The boat was captured by the celebrated pirate 'Black Broom' under Redmond of the Red Hand. Blackburne turned pirate, and in time became captain *vice* Redmond. Making a fortune out of this 'trade' he returned to Cambridge, took his degrees, and became a cleric. Walpole eventually made him Archbishop.

544. To Edward Cocker (1631-1675) the famous calligraphist and mathematician, whose treatise on arithmetic went through 112 editions. He was considered the last authority on matters mathematical—hence the expression.
545. Don Rodrigo Diaz, Count de Rivar (1026-1099), was the national hero of Spain and the inspirer of numerous romances. A most spectacular warrior, he is credited with driving the Moors from Spain before his twentieth year.
546. A Greek by birth, possibly a native of Asia Minor, there is reason to believe that Titus was the brother of St. Luke. He was one of Paul's earliest converts and his dearest friend. In Achaea, especially Corinth, he was extremely popular. Going there as lieutenant of Paul, his influence on the Corinthian Church was felt for centuries after he died. One tradition connects him with Venice, but according to another he died Bishop of Crete.
547. Eugene-Emmanuel Viollet le Duc was a French architect and writer: born in Paris (1814-1879). He restored, under the Second Empire, a large number of mediaeval monuments, such as le Château de Pierrefonds. He was the author of a valuable book on archaeology.
548. The famous Broadcast comedian, Mr. Ronald Frankau. Born 1894, son of Adolf Frankau, the pipe manufacturer, his mother was Frank Danby and his brother is the novelist, Mr. Gilbert Frankau. Mr. Frankau is also the nephew of Mr. Owen Hall, the composer of the 'Geisha'.
549. Born in 1702, this famous housebreaker was apprenticed to a carpenter in Wych Street, London. After a career of crime he was betrayed through an agent of Jonathan Wild and lodged in St. Giles' Round House, but escaped. Again arrested he was taken to New Prison, Clerkenwell, but escaped. Captured once more he was imprisoned in Newgate, where in company with a woman, he made the most spectacular breakaway in history on the 15th October, 1726. Foolishly getting drunk in a nearby tavern, however, he was again caught, and this time did *not* escape. He was hung the same year.
550. The majority of people would probably say 'No'. This, however, is the real name of Jules Verne, who was originally a native of Warsaw.
551. Vladimir Ilyitch Uly'anov, known to the world as Lenin was born at Simbirsk on the Middle Volga in April, 1870. His birthplace has since been renamed Ulianovsk. Lenin died on 21st January, 1924, at the country house of Gorki, near Moscow. He is buried in a granite mausoleum weighing over four hundred tons, under the Kremlin walls on the Red Square, Moscow.



552. Stalin's real name is Joseph Vissarionovitch Djughashvili. The word Stalin means Steel. Djughashvili is of pure Georgian stock, being born at Gori in the Tiflis Province of Georgia on the southern side of the Caucasus. Stalin is general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.
553. Mikhail Ivanovitch Kalinin is the President of the All Russia Soviet Executive Committee. His functions are similar to those of a European president. Kalinin, the 'All Russian Starosta' (a headman of a village before the Revolution), is of pure peasant origin from the village of Verkhnyaya Troitsa, in the province of Tver. He is usually referred to as 'Daddy Kalinin' by the peasants.
554. The great Spanish painter, born in Seville, 1617, and died there 1682. Richly talented, he acquired a great knowledge of art from the study of the Escorial collection. A pupil of Velasquez, he soon created a style and founded a school of his own as one of the great masters. Unrivalled as a colourist he was as apt at drawing inspiration from mystical themes, as from everyday life. His Madonnas have a spiritual charm, and his Spanish boys and ragged beggars an animation and extraordinary naturalness.
555. This was the famous confession of ambition made by the late Lord Rosebery when yet a schoolboy at Eton. All three ambitions were realized.
556. Zara Agha, a Kurdish Turk, aged 157 years old. He was born in 1774 and fought in Syria against Napoleon. Still hale and hearty, he was, until quite recently employed as a railway porter in Turkey. Since then he has been 'exploited', acquired a publicity manager and a valet, and travelled in England and America in 1931. It is said that centenarians are by no means uncommon amongst the Kurds.
557. George Heriot (1563-1624) was an Edinburgh goldsmith who accompanied James I to England and established himself in London where he acquired a huge fortune, the bulk of which he left for Scottish Educational promotion. 'Jingling Georgie' was the nickname given him by the king.
558. Wolfgang Goethe the German poet (1749-1832) born at Frankfurt, wrote 'Faust', 'Werther', 'Hermann and Dorothea' etc. He was also a savant, and prognosticated several notable contemporary discoveries. The popular operatic version of 'Faust' was composed by Charles F. Gounod (1818-1893).
559. A noble Scotsman (1560-1582), who was the ornament of his age. Learned and accomplished, he was universally sought after and admired. He was assassinated under remarkable circumstances at Mantua when only 22 years old, mourned by every Court in Europe.

560. Yes. Born in 1643, this spectacular rogue came from Normandy in the train of the Duchess of Richmond. He 'took to the road' after the Restoration and was for a time the terror of the highway, but was at the same time beloved by the poor for his ready charity, and by the ladies for his handsome figure. He was captured in 1670, and ended his days as all highwaymen did—on Tyburn Tree.
561. Richard Nash (1674–1762), the lion of Bath, Master of Ceremonies and Dictator of Fashion, came of no very exalted stock. Yet in his time he was the friend of the Prince of Wales, and set the seal of approval on social aspirants—without which 'Society' refused to accept them. Bath was his habitat, and he made the Spa the social centre of England.
562. This was the name by which Louis XIV 'le grand Monarque' was known in his youth. His mother, Anne of Austria, had been barren for 23 years when her son was born, and his birth was regarded as a miracle—a veritable gift of God.
563. This was no other than our beloved Lewis Carroll, who gave to the world the immortal 'Alice in Wonderland'. Professor Dodgson was Professor of Mathematics at Oxford, and friend of Professor Liddell, the Lexicographer, whose daughter, Alice, was the original of the story.
564. One of the greatest poets of the late Victorian and Edwardian Era. Born 1860, Preston, son of a doctor, he was educated at the Catholic School, Ushaw, Durham, and studied medicine at Owen's College, Manchester. He became addicted to drugs, and for years lived a wandering vagabond life until rescued by Mr. and Mrs. Meynell, of London. He was sent to a Catholic retreat and died in 1901. His poems are deeply devotional, their mystic beauty is unsurpassed. Thompson's best known poems are 'The Hound of Heaven', 'Ex Hora', 'Infantium', and 'The Daisy'.

## XVI—GENEALOGY

## QUESTIONS

565. What is genealogy?
566. What is the Prerogative Court of Canterbury?
567. What are parish registers?
568. Where are wills, and birth and marriage certificates now kept?
569. What English family can trace its descent further than any other?
570. What are the two paramount aids to the genealogist?
571. Where are the earliest pedigrees known?

572. What is the controlling body of British genealogists?
573. What chronologically constitutes a generation?
574. Where is the ancestral home of the Washington (George) family?
575. What society has been responsible for numerous genealogical publications?
576. What is a biography?
577. What are the most useful works on old handwriting?
578. When were wills first written in English?
579. What is meant by primogeniture?
580. What is 'Borough English'?
581. What are letters of administration?
582. What is a collateral line?
583. What is meant by a cadet, and a scion?
584. What is a genealogical tree?
585. What are the Snobs' Bibles?
586. What other suffixes and affixes beside 'son' denote descent from a particular name?
587. In what chronological order do genealogists set about research?
588. Where are we to find the greatest sources of information on English and American genealogy?

## ANSWERS

565. The science which studies the history and descent of persons and families, and prepares the pedigrees for biographical, probate or other purposes.
566. The Ecclesiastical Court which examined and granted Probate of Wills, or gave Letters of Administration of Intestates' property from 1383 till 1858, when the function was performed by the Admiralty, Probate and Divorce Commissions.
567. Registers kept in every parish church since 1538, for the purpose of recording all births, marriages and deaths within its jurisdiction.
568. At Somerset House.
569. The Adams family. This is not a joke. The Adams family is almost the only English family which can definitely establish its genealogy into pre-Conquest times. Of course, many families claim to be able to do this, but more or less apocryphally.
570. Parish records and Wills.

571. In the 5th, 10th and 11th chapters of Genesis. The First Book of Chronicles contains many pedigrees and the genealogical tree of Christ is given in Matt. i and Luke iii.
572. The Society of Genealogists, established in 1853. Its headquarters are at No. 1 Hart Street, W.C.
573. The interval of time between the birth of a father and the birth of a child—generally averaged at 33 years.
574. The Manor House, Banbury.
575. The Harleian Society has published many of the parish registers and other records useful to the research for pedigrees.
576. An account of the life of some person written by someone else. A biography is a serious contribution to history, as opposed to a work of fiction. An autobiography is a self-history of one's life.
577. A study of old handwritings is essential to the genealogist. The best works on the subject are Wright's 'Court Hand Restored', Martin's 'Record Interpreter' and Du Cange's 'Dictionary'.
578. Prior to 1550, all Wills were written in Latin. After that date they were prepared in English, but until 1732, probates and Administrations were still in Latin. By the Act 4 Geo. III c 26 (1732), all legal documents were in future to be inscribed in English.
579. The law—almost universal—whereby the eldest son of a family inherits the estate and titles. In England this is somewhat modified: in default of a will, the eldest son succeeds to the titles, and the estate is divided between the widow and the children.
580. An ancient tenure which entitles the youngest son or brother to inherit, to the exclusion of the elder ones. This law, which was until very recently observed in parts of England is mentioned so far back as A.D. 834. In Scottish law the custom was abolished by Malcolm III in 1062.
581. Letters granted by the Probate Court to the person or persons so entitled, authorising them to administer the estate of the deceased in the case of intestacy, or no executors having been appointed in the will.
582. A line of descent from a common stock or ancestor, though not actually lineally related; as, for instance, descent from a brother.
583. These two words mean pretty much the same thing. A cadet is the younger or youngest son of a family, while a scion is a younger descendant from a family.
584. A chart showing the descent of a family. Commencing with some remote given ancestor, generally the founder of the line, the whole list of his descendants is given in chronological

order. When completed it roughly resembles an inverted tree with the youngest branches at the bottom and the main trunk at the top.

585. Burke's 'Peerage', and Debrett.
586. 'Fitz' in Scottish names and illegitimate descendants from royalty, etc. (from the French 'Fils', son), 'Ap' in Welsh, and O' in Irish names. Sometimes the connection is somewhat remote—as, for example in the cases: Fazackerley which is a corruption of Fitz Ackerley, and Preece, which is a disguised Ap Richard.
587. Beginning with the present day, a genealogist should always work backwards.
588. The best sources will be found at Somerset House, Public Records Office, British Museum, Customs Office Records (for Americans), Genealogical Society, Lambeth Palace, Catholic Records Society, Friends' House, and the various Probate and Parish Records.

## XVII—GEOGRAPHY AND TOPOGRAPHY

### QUESTIONS

589. Where is Belize?
590. What was the Bear-at-the-Bridge-Foot?
591. Under what circumstances did City Road, London, E.C.1, come into being?
592. Is there any place on earth where rain has never fallen?
593. Where was Cathay?
594. Why is St. Andrew Undershaft so called?
595. What was the old name for Bermuda, and why?
596. What is a Delta?
597. What Court Fool founded a London Hospital?
598. What place in the British Isles has the longest name, and what does it mean?
599. In what desert islands has provision been made for shipwrecked castaways?
600. How did Bombay become English property?
601. Which was the first street in London paved for foot-passengers?
602. How much of the surface of Great Britain is covered by water?
603. What is the largest lake in the British Isles?
604. Which is the place exactly opposite to London on the other side of the globe?

605. Which was originally our oldest Colony?
606. How did Covent Garden get its name?
607. How did Downing Street become so named?
608. Where was the first stretch of underground railway laid in London?
609. Which English county has the greatest number of rivers running through it?
610. What place in this country has the shortest name?
611. Where is the world's greatest whirlpool?
612. What is meant by a Horst?
613. Which is the highest inhabited spot in the world?
614. Which is the highest mountain rising directly out of the sea?
615. After whom was Annapolis, Maryland, U.S.A., named?
616. When were the squares, for which London is famous, laid out?
617. In what part of the world is there a stream of natural ink?
618. Where are the Fortunate Islands?
619. Were shops ever set up in Westminster Hall?
620. What town is built on a volcano?
621. Which is the largest waterfall in the world?
622. Which is the world's most picturesque waterfall?
623. Where is the ancient Propontis?
624. What is the ancient name of Portugal?
625. Where is the site of the old city of Timgad?
626. From what source was the name of the City of Liverpool derived?
627. Which was the first important map of London?
628. When was the Great Assuan dam opened?
629. Drawing a line from east to west round the world, what other large town will be on a level with London?
630. How did Little Britain, London, E.C.1., get its name?

## ANSWERS

589. Capital of the British Crown Colony of British Honduras. Its population consists of a handful of whites, Creoles and Caribs, in all numbering roughly 10,500. The principal exports are mahogany and chicle (the basis of chewing gum).
590. A noted tavern which stood at the Southwark end of Old London Bridge. It has been immortalized by Restoration poets and dramatists and is referred to by numerous contemporary writers—notably Pepys.
591. Originally a mere track leading through the Moorfield from Moorgate to Islington, it became thickly populated with

temporary shelters by the refugees from the City following the Fire of 1666. In process of time the temporary structures became permanent ones. In view of its healthy situation, it became a popular site for early hospitals.

592. It is said that in the whole period of historical memory rain has never fallen at Puerto de Iquique, in Chili. In parts of the Sahara, Arabia, Syria, Persia, Tibet, Mongolia, and in a few districts in Central and South America, rain is a very rare visitor.
593. This is the name given by early travellers to China and the adjacent countries.
594. The Maypole was erected somewhere about here, and when not in use was hung on hooks along the wall of the church and the adjoining houses.
595. It was discovered in 1522 by a Spaniard, Juan Bermuthas, but was not inhabited till 1609, when Sir George Somers was shipwrecked there. He and his party were settled in the islands by letters patent from James I in 1612 and the place was called Somers' Isles. In later years it took the name of the original discoverer.
596. The maritime end of a river, when split into two or more mouths, forming a triangle of land like the Greek  $\Delta$ . The Nile is the most characteristic example.
597. Rahere, Court Fool or minstrel to Henry I, founded the Hospital of St. Bartholomew the Great in A.D. 1102, in response to a dream. He himself became the first Prior.
598. Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwill-llandysiliogogoch. The name means 'The church of St. Mary, in the white hazel wood near the swift stream and St. Tysilio's cave adjoining the red cave'. Its postal name is Llanfair P.G. or Llanfairpwll.
599. The islands of Amsterdam, St. Paul and Crozets in the Indian Ocean. Stores of food and clothing are deposited here and a notice board in French gives directions for finding them.
600. It was ceded to England as part of the marriage portion of Catharine of Bragança on her marriage to Charles II in 1662. This formed the beginning of the Indian Empire.
601. York Street, S.W.1., a short street leading from the north side of St. James' Square to Jermyn Street, was the first in London to be paved for foot passengers.
602. The whole surface of Great Britain and Ireland is 121,600 square miles, of which 2,250 are covered by water—Ireland, 1,000 square miles, Scotland, 638 and England only 612.
603. Lough Neagh in Ulster, which covers 98,255 acres and washes the shores of five counties.

604. The spot exactly opposite to London on the other side of the world—its antipodes—is in the ocean S.E. of New Zealand, near a small island. This island, in honour of its position, appropriated to itself the name of 'Antipodes Island'. There the seasons are exactly like England's, but reversed in time, our longest day being their shortest, our summer their winter and vice versa.
605. Newfoundland. It was discovered by John Cabot, on 24th June, 1497. In the privy purse expenditure on the date August 10th, 1497, there appears an item: 'To him that found the New Isle, £10.' About 1,500 fisheries were established there, and in 1583, Sir H. Gilbert formally took possession of the island in the name of Queen Elizabeth.
606. Covent Garden was originally called 'Convent' Garden. It was so named having been the garden of the Convent of St. Peter, and at one time was supposed to have formed part of the grounds of the Abbey of Westminster. It was granted by Edward VI to his uncle, the Duke of Somerset, and after his attainder was, with 'Long Acre'—some seven acres of grounds—given to John, Earl of Bedford.
607. From Sir George Downing, who was a political 'sider with all times and changes'. After serving Cromwell he espoused the King's Cause and became M.P. for Morpeth. Sir George Downing eventually became Secretary to the Treasury and Commissioner of Customs. He was also created a baronet, and died in 1684.
608. The first piece of underground railway laid in London was that between Paddington and Farringdon Street. Laid by the Metropolitan Railway Company, and opened on the 10th January, 1863, it was afterwards extended to Moorgate Street, and then to Aldgate.
609. Yorkshire. Amongst the principal Yorkshire rivers, into which flow innumerable streams or becks, may be mentioned the Aire, Calder, Derwent, Don, Dove, Esk, Foss, Hodder, Hull, Humber, Nidd, Ouse, Ribble, Rother, Rye, Swale, Tees, Ure, Wharfe, Wiske and Yore.
610. The village of Oa, on the road from Port Ellen to Bowmore, in Islay, an island on the west of Scotland and situated in the county of Argyll.
611. Off the Norwegian coast in 68° N. latitude and near the Island of Moskenaesoe, is the Maelström, the mighty whirlpool 4 geographical miles in diameter, immortalized by Edgar Allan Poe. Its roar in stormy weather can be heard several miles away.
612. A term used in physical geography for a block of the earth's crust which remains stationary while the land has sunk on



either side of it, or has been crushed in a mountain range against it.

613. The Buddhist cloister of Hanic, Thibet, where 21 priests live, and the post-house at Ancomarca, in the Andes of Peru hold the record, both being situated at an altitude of 16,000 feet. These are said to be the highest inhabited spots.
614. The Mauna Loa or Roa in Hawaïi, a volcanic mountain rising directly from the sea in a truncated cone to a height of 13,950 feet. Teneriffe Peak comes next, with a height of 12,182 feet.
615. It was named in 1694 after Princess Anne, who later became the famous English queen of that name.
616. The fashion grew in the reign of Queen Anne and subsequently, to meet the requirements of the nobility and wealthy citizen classes who made London their home but desired the rural amenities which were even then fast disappearing from the City.
617. In Algeria there is a stream formed by the union of two brooks, one of which is strongly charged with iron; the other meandering through peat beds imbibes gallic acid—the combination forming a satisfactory natural ink.
618. The Canary and Madeira group. They were so called by the Ancients because they answered the description given in Homer of the Fortunate Islands which lay 'beyond the Pillars of Hercules', i.e., west of the Mediterranean Sea.
619. Until late in the 18th century Westminster Hall looked more like a market than a Court—stalls of every description, from booksellers to pleaters occupying space therein.
620. Baku, on the western coast of the Caspian Sea, locally known as the Town of Fire, is actually situated in the very midst of a volcano.
621. The Victoria Falls on the River Zambesi.
622. The Guayra Falls, also known as the Seven Falls, on the Paraña River, the second greatest river in South America.
623. The Sea of Marmora, which separates Europe and Asia, communicating by the strait of Bosphorus with the Black Sea and by the Hellespont (the Dardanelles) with the Aegean. It is 170 by 50 miles, and lies 70 miles W.S.W. of Constantinople.
624. Lusitania. The name of Portugal is derived from Porto Callo, the original appellation of Oporto.
625. The ruins lie 23 miles S.E. of Batna in the department of Constantine Algeria. The ruins contain the capitol, forum, basilica and theatre.
626. The name is said to be derived from the 'liver pool'. The liver is an extinct bird, and was of a similar type to the heron. The arms of the city contain two livers.

627. That completed by Ralph Aggas in 1560.  
628. In December, 1902.  
629. Calgary, Canada. Berlin and Warsaw would be very slightly North, and Cologne, Breslau, Winnipeg, and Vancouver very slightly South.  
630. It is the site of what in ancient times was the London property of the Dukes of Brittany.

## XVIII—GEOLOGY

## QUESTIONS

631. What are Thanet beds?  
632. What is greensand?  
633. What was the eocene age?  
634. What is oolite?  
635. What is lignite?  
636. At what rate per annum is London's water level dropping?  
637. Who was the first woman geologist?  
638. Which was the largest opal ever discovered?  
639. Where is there an island of crystal?  
640. What is the weight of the earth?  
641. When was the Epsom well discovered?  
642. Where is the largest glacier?  
643. What is banxite?  
644. What is bay-salt?  
645. Do you know where the Bedford level is?  
646. What is a beryl?  
647. What is meant by ontcrop?  
648. What is a hydraulic ram?  
649. When was the earthquake of Lisbon?  
650. When was the most famous eruption of Vesuvius?  
651. When was platinum first discovered?  
652. What are lepidodendra, sigillaria and calamites?  
653. When was coal first found in England?  
654. Who first discovered arsenic?  
655. Where is antimony found?  
656. What were ichthyosauri, plesiosauri and pterodactyls?  
657. When was petroleum first known?  
658. What is asphaltum?  
659. Is jet a vegetable fossil?  
660. What is the technical name for common salt?

- 661. What is amber?
- 662. What is ozokerite?
- 663. What is palaeontology?
- 664. What is meant by palaeozoic?
- 665. What, in the geological sense, is meant by foliation?
- 666. What are Quaternary deposits?
- 667. What is ablation?
- 668. What is the Devonian system?
- 669. Where are emeralds found?
- 670. Where do the most valuable rubies come from?
- 671. When was the Geological Society founded?
- 672. Who were the earliest geologists?
- 673. What is dentrite?

### ANSWERS

- 631. Geological beds consisting of green and grey hard clays, pebbles and 'live' (shifting) sand, with green-coated black flint at the base. They occur below the Woolwich and Reading beds and follow the London clay. These beds are usually water-bearing and are common around London, on both the north and the south sides of the river Thames.
- 632. A geological term applied to three members of the cretaceous system—Upper, Lower, and the so-called Cambridge Greensand. These sandy rocks are greenish in tint, owing to the presence of slight quantities of a mineral called glauconite—a hydrous silicate of iron and potassium.
- 633. The period representing the lowest geological division of the Tertiary strata. Taken from Greek words meaning earliest beginning, and, new or recent, it signifies that geological period which saw the dawn of the flora and fauna which is still in existence, as opposed to the earlier periods of the extinct animals and vegetation.
- 634. A common variety of limestone, consisting of numerous small round concretions of carbonate of lime about the size of the eggs in the roe of a cod-fish—hence it is sometimes called roe-stone. Bath-stone is a good example of oolite.
- 635. Coal in the early stages of formation. When the luxuriant early vegetation became buried by clay and sand, the peat became subject to tremendous pressure: all the water and gases were expelled and the brown semi-coal known as lignite resulted.
- 636. London, which formerly possessed the best subterranean resources in the country, is in danger of losing all its underground supply owing to the amazing extent to which artesian wells are being bored in the city and environs. We are informed

637. Mary Anning (1799-1847) the daughter of a cabinet maker of Lyme Regis. When but a child of 12 she discovered the first specimen of an ichthyosaurus. In 1821 she found the remains of the first known plesiosaurus and eight years later procured the first specimen, in England, of a pterodactyl.
638. A huge black gem weighing 771 carats found at Lightning Bridge, Australia, on July 1st, 1931. Several gigantic opals have been discovered in this mine within the last few years, but this one, the size of an orange, is by far the largest.
639. Crystal Island, in the Pacific Ocean, is one of a group of coral, crystal and volcanic islands. It has obtained its name owing to its being one solid mass of beautifully crystallized carbonate of lime.
640. By elaborate calculation it has been estimated that the earth weighs five thousand eight hundred and fifty-two trillion of tons (in figures 5,852,000,000,000,000,000,000.).
641. In 1618. It became immensely popular and gave the name to the famous medicinal salts.
642. At Mount Muir, Alaska. It has an area of 1,200 square miles, and where it discharges into the sea it presents a wall of blue ice 500 feet thick. It is 150 miles long, and sometimes 12 miles wide. It is said to be as large as all the Alpine glaciers put together.
643. A mineral mainly consisting of the oxides of iron and aluminium.
644. A coarse salt obtained from the salt marshes on certain parts of the English and other coasts, and drawn from seawater allowed to collect in salt pools.
645. The district, otherwise known as the Fens, some 70 by 40 miles in extent, comprising parts of Lincoln, Cambridge, Norfolk and Suffolk, Northampton and Huntingdon. It is named after the Duke of Bedford, by whom the Fens were drained in the 17th century.
646. The beryl of the Bible was probably chrysolite or topaz. Beryl is a mineral of which the emerald is a variety. It is found either yellow, greenish yellow or blue and occurs in veins which traverse granite or gneiss, or embedded in granite, or is sometimes found in alluvial deposits of these rocks.
647. A seam of a lower geological stratum which is exposed on the surface of the earth by some primaevial or later upheaval, such as an earthquake or a sudden cooling of part of the earth's crust, etc.
648. A machine for pumping water from a reservoir or stream on a lower level and forcing it to a higher one—as the summit or side of a hill.

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649. On November 1st, 1755, wherein 60,000 lives were lost and innumerable people injured.
650. On the 23rd August, A.D. 79, when the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum were buried under a deluge of mud and ashes.
651. It was found probably in the first half of the 16th century by the Spaniards in the gold mines in Darien. As, however, it remained infusible in the strongest heat, no means could be found of purifying the ore until 1772, when Count Sickingen succeeded in welding it under white heat.
652. Fossil remains found in coal seams of huge trees from the *primaeval* forests. The *lepidodendron* which towered 50 feet above the ground, was a gigantic ancestor of the common club mosses of to-day. The *sigillaria* and *calamites* were trees which have no modern analogy.
653. Coal was known to the ancient Britons, but the first public mention of it seems to have been in the reign of Henry III, when, in 1272, the King granted a licence to the town of Newcastle to dig coal. In 1291 the Abbot of Dunfermline obtained a similar grant.
654. Albertus Magnus in the 13th century first prepared the pure metallic arsenic from the ore. It is a tin-white metal in its pure state, but immediately turns black on exposure to air.
655. Mostly in Germany, South America and Australia, while a certain amount is mined at Malory, in Cornwall. This element, so much used by the old alchemists, was first obtained in its pure state by Basilius Valentinus towards the end of the 15th century.
656. The *ichthyosaurus* was a huge *primaeval* aquatic monster analogous to the modern fish. The *plesiosaurus* was an amphibian with a huge seal-like body, having flippers and a long swan-like neck terminating in a snaky head. *Pterodactyls*, a kind of flying lizard, seem to have been the monsters which gave rise to the legendary dragon.
657. The petroleum springs of Burmah have been known for many ages, as also those of Baku. In ancient times, near the village of Amund in Parma, enough petroleum was obtained from the natural spring to light the streets of Genoa. Zante in the Ionian Islands, which is mentioned by Herodotus, furnished the oil for more than 2,000 years. *Agregiutum* in Sicily is mentioned by Pliny as furnishing oil for lamps.
658. A mineral pitch found extensively in the Dead Sea (*Asphaltites Lake*) in Judea and also in lower Mesopotamia. It was used by the Egyptians for embalming as early as the

- reign of Thotmes III (1400 B.C.). In ancient Nineveh and Babylon it was used with lime as a cement for buildings.
659. Jet has frequently been considered as wood highly bituminized, yet owing to its enclosing fossils, masses of stone, etc., it would seem that at some time a liquid or at any rate plastic condition prevailed in its formation.
660. Sodium chloride. Its chemical formula is  $\text{NaCl}$ .
661. A resinous substance, the relic of extinct forests now buried under the earth or beneath the bed of the sea. It is particularly interesting to scientists because it sometimes preserves within itself remains of extinct animals and plants.
662. A mineral hydrocarbon found in Moldavia and Wallachia. From it is obtained a substance from which a special type of candle is manufactured.
663. The science and study of fossils—animal, vegetable and mineral, which has done much to enlighten us as to the condition of the world in primaeval times. Over 50,000 species, animal and vegetable, have come to light through the studies of the palaeontologist.
664. A geological term which describes the most ancient division of the strata formation of the earth's crust, and comprising two main groups, the newer and the older.
665. It is applied to rocks whose component minerals are arranged in parallel layers as a result of metamorphic action.
666. Otherwise known as post tertiary deposits, these are the latest stratified rocks of the earth's crust, and include the glacial, post glacial, and recent systems.
667. The wearing away of a rock of glacier.
668. This is another name for the old red sandstone system, and refers to the strata between the silurian and the early coal formations.
669. In Colombia and the Ural Mountains.
670. Thibet and India.
671. The English Society was established in London in 1807, in Dublin, 1832, and in Edinburgh in 1834. The French Society was founded in Paris in 1830, and a similar institution was started by the East India Company in Calcutta in 1840.
672. The study was cultivated by the ancient Chinese in pre-Christian times, and occupied the attention of such classic writers as Pliny, Theophrastus and Avicenna. The earlier Arabic writers also have something to say about geology.
673. A geological condition due to the action of hydrous manganese oxide, which impresses minerals and stones with a natural tracery bearing a curious resemblance to vegetation—trees, leaves, flowers, etc.

## XIX—HERALDRY

## QUESTIONS

674. What is the difference between a cabosh and an erasure?
675. What is a pheon?
676. What is a manche?
677. Who are the principal officers in British heraldry?
678. Who is the Fountain of Honour?
679. What is the significance of the grasshopper on the Royal Exchange?
680. What is an abatement?
681. What is an achievement?
682. What is a bezant?
683. What is a cadency?
684. What position is chief?
685. Where is the fesse?
686. Where is the base?
687. Which is the dexter and which the sinister side of a shield?
688. Next in order after the three Kings of Arms, how many Heralds are there in England?
689. What officials assist the six Heralds?
690. What officials control Scottish and Irish Heraldry under the Earl Marshal?
691. What is a saltire?
692. What is blazonry?
693. What is a rebus?
694. Who was Sir William Dugdale?
695. How many crosses are represented in Heraldry?
696. What is a cross crosslet?
697. What is the significance of the "Salutation"—the name given to many inns?
698. When is an animal said to be "conchant"?
699. How are the actions of swimming, walking, sitting, springing and trotting described in Heraldry?
700. When is a lion said to be "rampant"?
701. What is an heraldic wreath?
702. What is a pale?
703. What is a pall?
704. What is the mantling?
705. What is a martlet?
706. What is heraldry?
707. What is the headquarters of English Heraldry?

708. What is the tax on armorial bearings in Great Britain?  
 709. What was a herald's visitation?  
 710. What does "party per pale" mean?  
 711. What is an escallop?  
 712. Why is a scion of a ducal line said to wear the strawberry leaves?  
 713. What is a chevron?  
 714. What is the motto of Paris?  
 715. What is the Bible of Continental Heraldry?  
 716. What vegetable was an exceedingly popular heraldic device?

## ANSWERS

674. When an animal's head, forming a charge, is represented clean cut, without the neck, it is said to be caboshed. If a jagged portion of neck is represented, as if torn from the trunk, it is said to be erased.  
 675. A barbed arrow-head. This charge is used extensively in heraldry. The best known example is the Government mark—the familiar 'broad arrow'.  
 676. A mediaeval lady's long-hanging sleeve.  
 677. The King (Fountain of Honour), the Earl Marshal, and the three Kings of Arms—Garter, Norroy and Clarenceaux.  
 678. Theoretically all English temporal honours come from the King—directly or indirectly. Therefore he is said to be the Fount of Honour.  
 679. The grasshopper was the crest of the Gresham family, and it was Sir Thomas Gresham, the famous Goldsmith Banker who built and gave the first Royal Exchange to the City in 1568.  
 680. It is, according to Randall Holme, 'a mark added or annexed to a coat (of arms) by reason of some dishonourable act, whereby the dignity of the coat is abased'.  
 681. A full coat of arms, with supporters and all the exterior ornaments of the shield together with the quarterings duly marshalled in correct order.  
 682. A roundel or circle coloured yellow or gold.  
 683. A device, as a label, crescent mullet (i.e., a five-pointed star) etc., which denotes from which branch of a family the holder of the arms emanates.  
 684. The upper third part of a shield.  
 685. The middle third part of a shield.  
 686. The lower third section of the shield.



687. The dexter side is on the *left* hand side when facing a shield: the *right* hand side when standing behind it, as the owner did when in battle. The sinister side therefore is on the right hand side when looking at the shield.
688. Six—Windsor, Chester, Richmond, Somerset, York, Lancaster.
689. Four Pursuivants—Rouge Croix, Blue Mantle, Rouge Dragon and Portcullis.
690. Lyon King of Arms (Scotland): Ulster King of Arms (Ireland)
691. A Saint Andrew's Cross.
692. The coherent technical description of the tinctures and charges, etc., on a coat of arms.
693. A pictorial pun, as for instance, the tilting spear which appears on the arms of Shakespeare, and the bolt (a flat headed arrow) and tun (a barrel) in the arms of the Boltons.
694. A famous Garter King of Arms (1605-1686) who wrote 'Monasticon Anglicanum' and numerous other historical and genealogical works which are still regarded as standards.
695. About forty.
696. A cross having its four extremities crossed, thus making four conjoined crosses.
697. Inns generally have a heraldic device for their sign, and this, in the case of an old licence, is frequently the arms or crest—or, perhaps, merely the badge—of the patron, lay or clerical. The 'Salutation' is the Annunciation by the Angel Gabriel to B.V.M., and was probably at one time the representation on the crest of the Abbey or Monastery which was the patron of the original inn which bore the sign. Nowadays signs are taken arbitrarily according to the caprice of the owner.
698. When it is represented as crouching.
699. Naiaant, passant, sejant, springant, trippant.
700. When it is raging, standing on its hind legs and stretching up the side of the shield.
701. The crown or chaplet worn over a helmet to confine the mantling.
702. That third part of the shield extending from centre chief to base.
703. The Y cross appearing in ecclesiastical arms, representing an episcopal Pallium.
704. The ornamental draperies hanging behind a coat of arms. It represents the robes or mantles which the holder would wear on ceremonial occasions.

705. A quaint little heraldic bird of the sparrow family, represented sans legs, on account of a tradition that the bird was legless—probably occasioned by the bird's habit of wallowing in the dust in a manner which conceals the nether limbs.
706. The science of armorial bearings and crests.
707. College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
708. One guinea ordinarily, but two guineas if used on a carriage.
709. The tour made by the heralds of their provinces in former times to check and correct existing armorial bearings, to hear claims for bearing of arms and to put down fraudulent or careless pretensions to them.
710. The left half of the shield is one colour and the right another.
711. A cockle or scallop shell. This device is very common in heraldry and generally denotes that a devout ancestor at some time has made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land.
712. Because the conventional leaf design on a duke's coronet suggests the leaf of a strawberry plant.
713. An elbow shaped device borne point upwards on an escutcheon, like the stripes of an N.C.O. in the army.
714. 'Fluctuat nec mergitur': Beaten by the waves, but not sunk. The City crest is a ship.
715. The Almanach de Gotha.
716. The artichoke—the globe variety—was always popular in heraldry, possibly because it lent itself to artistic display. It became a very common tavern sign.

## XX—HISTORY

### QUESTIONS

717. Where did the Great Fire of 1666 start?
718. What were the Casket Letters?
719. How many signatories were there to Charles I's death warrant?
720. What historical Queen gave up her throne because she was tired of ruling?
721. What English King amused himself with surgical experiments?
722. What two rulers were in the habit of wandering about in disguise among their subjects?
723. What King was a famous poet?
724. What King instituted the Order of the Garter?

725. Who were the Abencerrages?
726. On what two occasions was the pseudonym 'Johnson' used by fugitives?
727. What King was known as the modern Solomon?
728. What English gentleman assisted the Armada in its attempted invasion of England?
729. What was England's last French possession?
730. Who actually was Macbeth and when did he die?
731. Who were the Regicides?
732. When was France first invaded by England?
733. When did a dancing girl become an Empress?
734. When was Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh, last occupied by a Stuart claimant to the throne?
735. What great plagues occurred in the 17th century?
736. When did the spire of old St. Paul's fall?
737. With what great London Livery Company was Dick Whittington always at war?
738. What were the first and last important battles of the Civil War?
739. When was Eton College founded?
740. When were Rugby and Harrow Schools founded?
741. Which is the oldest of our Public Schools?
742. About what year was Joseph sold as a slave into Egypt?
743. How late were mud and thatched cottages common in the Strand?
744. When was the first gold sovereign struck?
745. When did the famous Indian princess Pocahontas come to England?
746. Who were the Flat Caps?
747. Who were 'Mrs. Freeman' and 'Mrs. Morley'?
748. Who was Captain James Hind?
749. Which is Great Britain's oldest Museum?
750. When were the Jews expelled from England?
751. When was the greatest epidemic of bankruptcies in this country and why?
752. When did an English Archbishop kill a man?
753. Who was Corporal Violet?
754. When was the slave trade abolished by England?
755. What are the Gunpowder Plot Papers, and where are they deposited?
756. What was the date of the Coronation of Queen Victoria?
757. Who were the Plantagenets?
758. Who were the Houses of Lancaster and York?
759. From when does the Mohammedan Era date?

## ANSWERS

717. In the house of Fariner, the royal baker, in Pudding Street, Fish Street Hill. The monument only roughly marks the site.
718. A series of indiscreet letters said to have been written by Mary, Queen of Scots, (though in the light of modern science it is clear that some at least, were forgeries) which figured prominently in the trial of that unfortunate lady.
719. Fifty-nine.
720. Christina of Sweden, daughter and successor to the great Gustavus Adolphus, in 1653 resigned her throne to her cousin Charles X for no other apparent reason than ennui.
721. Charles II.
722. Haroun al Raschid (786-809), Caliph of Bagdad, and Louis XI (1423-1483), King of France.
723. James I of Scotland. His descendant James VI, i.e., James I of England, has quite an array of prose books to his credit, notably 'Basilikon Doron' and 'Daemonologie'.
724. Edward III in 1349.
725. A powerful Moorish family of Granada whose quarrels in the 15th century caused endless bloodshed in Spain. They were exterminated by Abu Abdallah (Boabdil), the last Moorish King of Granada.
726. Guy Fawkes used it in 1605 and Charles II used it in his spectacular escape after Worcester Fight in 1651-2.
727. James I, in reference to his somewhat pompous erudition.
728. Sir William Stanley.
729. Dunkirk. It was clandestinely sold to Louis XIV by Charles II for £500,000, in 1662.
730. Usurping King of Scotland, slain at Lumphanan, Aberdeenshire, in 1056-7.
731. The fifty-nine signatories to Charles the First's death warrant. All were excluded from the 'Act of Oblivion' which pardoned the Parliamentary partisans after the Restoration, and many of the Regicides then living were barbarously executed. The best known among them were, John Bradshawe (the judge who condemned Charles), Oliver Cromwell, Colonel Pride, Ireton, and Lilburn.
732. Under Edward III in 1346. The first great battle—Crecy—was fought on the 26th of August, and Philip VI was defeated.
733. When the Cypriot dancer, Theodora, married the Emperor Justinian in 523. She took an active part in the administration of the realm and died in 548.

734. When the Young Pretender, Charles Edward Stuart, stayed there, on 17th September, 1745.
735. The plagues of 1603, 1625 1665.
736. In 1560.
737. For some reason or other, Dick had his knife in the Brewers' Co., and the books of that company disclose continual petty persecutions of themselves by Whittington during his three mayoralties.
738. Edgehill, 23rd October, 1642. Second Battle of Naseby, 14th June, 1645. Worcester fight occurred later (3rd September, 1651) but this was rather in the nature of a rebellion.
739. In 1440 by Henry VI.
740. Rugby, by Lawrence Sheriff in 1567, and Harrow by John Lyon in 1571.
741. Winchester, or, as it is called in the charter of foundation, 'The Seinte Marie College of Wynchestre', and it was founded in 1387 by William of Wykeham, who was appointed Bishop of Winchester in 1366. The wish of Wykeham was to feed New College, Oxford, also founded by him, with scholars from Winchester. Both colleges bear the same motto 'Manners makyth man'.
742. 1728 B.C.
743. We know that there were many as late as 1603.
744. In 1604, in the reign of James I.
745. She came over with Captain John Smith in 1605, married and died in London in 1617.
746. Apprentices in Elizabethan and early Stuart times. The name alludes to the flat felt caps worn by apprentices and servants at that time.
747. These were the nicknames which Queen Anne and the Duchess of Marlborough gave each other. Mrs. Morley was Queen Anne.
748. A Royalist who after the Civil War became a notorious highwayman to collect funds for the Royalist cause.
749. The oldest Museum is that of Oxford, commonly known as the 'Ashmolean Museum', founded in the year 1679. Tradescant and his son formed a collection known as 'Tradescant's Ark', and the son bequeathed it to a lodger, Elias Ashmole, a celebrated antiquarian. He, in his turn, presented it to the University of Oxford in 1682. The British Museum was not founded until 1753.
750. In 1290 by the Parliament of Edward I. They settled in Portugal and were not recalled until 1650, when Oliver Cromwell invited them to return, after an exile of 360 years. They formed the wonderfully efficient Secret Service which

made Cromwell feared by all the contemporary monarchs of Europe.

751. Charles II continually borrowed large sums from the London bankers on the security of the Exchequer, shamelessly squandering the money on his mistresses and favourites. When the loans reached a figure of several millions, the King decided to close the Exchequer and repudiate the debts. Consequently all the great London bankers found themselves ruined, and, of course, all the small creditors suffered with them. The Lord Mayor, Sir Robert Viner, alone lost four hundred and sixteen thousand pounds.

752. When George Abbott, archbishop of Canterbury, whilst on a hunting expedition killed a gamekeeper, Peter Hawkins, with a cross-bow, while shooting at a buck. This was on 24th July, 1621. Although the Archbishop was exculpated, his reputation never recovered from the slur of homicide.

753. Napoleon I. The name was given to him by his supporters in France in anticipation of his return in the springtime from Elba in 1815.

754. 25th March, 1807.

755. Every scrap of paper, evidence, etc., connected with the Gunpowder Plot of 1605 and the trial and execution of the alleged conspirators has been collected and deposited at the Public Records Office.

756. 28th June, 1838.

757. A Royal English house, named after their badge, the plantagenet, which ruled England from Henry II in 1154 to Richard II, 1377-1399. It comprised eight Kings.

758. The House of Lancaster started in 1399 with Henry IV, followed in 1413 by Henry V and in 1422 by Henry VI. The House of York followed with Edward IV, in 1461, Edward V who was murdered the same year (1483) and succeeded by Richard III.

759. From the Hegira, or flight of the Prophet from Mecca, 16th July, 622.

## XXI—INVENTIONS

### QUESTIONS

760. What royal prince was an inventor and what did he invent?  
 761. Who invented the power-loom, and when?  
 762. Who invented lithography?  
 763. What is a Hoffman press?

2505

## 102 WHAT MORE DO YOU KNOW?

- 764. Who invented the hot air engine?
- 765. Who invented the automatic machine?
- 766. Who invented the water mill?
- 767. By whom was the air-pump invented?
- 768. Who invented the air-gun?
- 769. Who invented the barometer?
- 770. What were the principal inventions of Thomas Alva Edison?
- 771. Who invented the telephone?
- 772. When were patents first granted for the protection of inventions?
- 773. When was the earliest complete clock made?
- 774. Who was the inventor of the watch and clock escapement?
- 775. Who invented the pianoforte?
- 776. When was the agricultural threshing machine invented?
- 777. When was the first locomotive engine made?
- 778. When and by whom was the 'Puffing Billy' built?
- 779. Who invented the first safety bicycle?
- 780. When was the first rubber-tyred carriage constructed?
- 781. Who is the legendary inventor of iron smelting?
- 782. Whose inventions revolutionised the steel industry?
- 783. Which was the first steamboat?
- 784. Who has been called the 'Father of English Canals'?
- 785. When was coal gas discovered?
- 786. When were aniline dyes discovered?
- 787. When was printing invented?
- 788. Who was Nordenfeldt?
- 789. Who invented the saw?
- 790. When was the spinning wheel invented?
- 791. Do you know who was the inventor of the gas mantle?
- 792. What famous hangman gave his name to an engineering appliance?
- 793. What is a Gunter's chain?
- 794. When were pistols invented?

## ANSWERS

- 760. Prince Rupert, nephew of Charles I, and famous Royalist, is said to have invented the rifle bored gun and also the art of mezzotint.
- 761. Several 17th century attempts were made and claims put forward to the invention of a loom to weave numerous webs without human aid, but in 1678 a French naval officer, one M. de Gennes, experimented with a fairly satisfactory machine.

The first really useful attempt was made by Monsieur Vaucanson, who constructed a self-acting loom wherein he utilized some of Monsieur Gennes' ideas. This loom was the precursor of the Jacquard loom. The first serious attempt to put a power-loom on the English market was made by a clergyman in the latter years of the 18th century. He was Dr. Edmund Cartwright, and his loom was the parent from which all future looms in England evolved until the introduction into this country of the Jacquard loom.

- 762. Alois Senefelder in 1799.
- 763. A large machine lately perfected which simplifies the pressing of men's suits, etc.
- 764. Sir George Cayley in 1807. It was utilized in 1818 by Mr. Stirling for raising water in Ayrshire.
- 765. In ancient Egypt, 200 years before Christ (according to Heron of Alexandria) similar machines, fed by a small coin, dispensed holy water, but the modern machine was invented by the late Mr. Percy Everitt, of the Milwaukee Hotel, New York.
- 766. It is said to have been invented by Belisarius, the general of Justinian, whilst besieged in Rome by the Goths, A.D. 555. Water-mills are mentioned by Pliny.
- 767. By Otto von Guericke of Magdeburg in 1650; it was improved by Robert Boyle in 1657 and again by Robert Hooke in 1659. Sprengel's air-pump, in which water or mercury are used, was invented in 1863.
- 768. Guter von Nürnberg, about 1656.
- 769. The Florentine philosopher Torricelli, knowing that water did not rise in a pump through what was supposed to be Nature's abhorrence of a vacuum, imitated the action of a pump with mercury (1643) and constructed the first barometer.
- 770. Various improvements to the telegraph; the phonograph and gramophone and a method of preparing carbon filaments for electric lamps.
- 771. Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, born in Edinburgh, 1847, went to America in 1870, where he became a Professor of Physiology at Boston University. In 1876 he exhibited an invention which, with improvements by himself and others, developed into the ubiquitous telephone.
- 772. The first Act for the preservation of the rights of inventors in the arts and manufactures by letters patent, was passed in the year 1623.
- 773. The first complete clock of which there is any record was made by a Saracen mechanic in the 13th century.
- 774. This has been ascribed to Gerbert in 1000. The horizontal escapement was invented by Graham in 1700 and he perfected



the compensating pendulum 15 years later. Dr. Hooke invented the duplex escapement and suggested the balance spring.

775. It was an evolution of the clavichord, but is said to have been invented by J. C. Schröder, of Dresden, in 1717.
776. The first really successful threshing machine was invented in 1786 by Andrew Meikle, although two other Scotsmen had previously attempted to perfect such a machine—in 1732 Michael Menzies obtained a patent for a crude power-driven contrivance and constructed a hopeful but not entirely satisfactory one in 1758.
777. In 1769 Nicholas Agnot terrified the Parisians with a clumsy three-wheeled monster propelled by steam, and in 1780–1786 Mr. Murdoch experimented with model 'steam carriages'. These latter ran quite successfully.
778. By Richard Trevithick, in 1805. It was driven by two vertical steam-jacketed cylinders. Through levers they drove a crank shaft midway between the driving axles and connected to them by gears.
779. George Shergold, of New Street, Gloucester, in 1876. The front wheel was 27 inches in diameter, and the rear one 31 inches, geared to 45 inches. The rims of angle iron had inch solid tyres. The chain was of 2 inch pitch and the spokes  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in diameter. The hubs were of wood, with iron side-plates.
780. It was made in England in 1795 to the order of Count Orloff, who presented it to the Empress Catherine II of Russia.
781. According to the Bible (Gen. iv.) Tubal-Cain, the seventh in lineal descent from Adam and Eve, was the first worker in iron.
782. Those of Sir Henry Bessemer, born at Hitchin, on the 19th January, 1813, and died at Denmark Hill, London, on the 15th March, 1898.
783. The 'Charlotte Dundas' by Symington in 1802, which towed two 70-ton vessels successfully for 20 miles on the Forth and Clyde Canal.
784. The Duke of Bridgewater who, with James Brindley, constructed the network of canals which intersect England.
785. Coal gas as an illuminant was discovered by William Murdoch. The inflammable gas in coal had been known for half a century, but it was not until 1779 that Murdoch made use of it. His lights were open tubes, giving a minimum of light with a maximum consumption of gas.
786. This vital section of modern commerce dates from the day in 1856 when Perkins discovered the secret of making artificial aniline purple.

787. There are several claimants to the honour, but it is generally accepted that the credit lies with either Laurence Coster, of Haarlem, or John Gutenberg, of Mayence. Gutenberg certainly first utilized movable type in a practicable manner. The art was introduced into England by William Caxton, a city merchant, who set up his press within the Abbey precincts at Westminster in 1475. Founts were all imported either from Scotland or the Continent until the 17th century.
788. The great Swedish inventor (born in 1844) who invented the Nordenfeldt machine gun, the submarine boat and certain much improved torpedoes.
789. Pliny ascribes the invention of saws to Daedalus, the famous classic architect; but Apollodorus gives the credit to Talus. Apollodorus tells us that Talus, requiring to cut a piece of wood, used the jaw of a snake which he had killed, and discovering that this did the work better than a knife, he imitated the snake's jaw in iron, and used this iron saw with great success.
790. It appeared in 1530, having been invented a year or two earlier.
791. The idea of using an unburnable substance heated to a high temperature for producing a bright light was known as early as 1826, but could not be put to practical use until Welsbach produced his mantle prepared with rare earths in 1886. The thing became a commercial proposition in 1890 when the ramie silk mantle was perfected.
792. Derrick, the 17th century Tyburn hangman, invented a special gallows. His name is perpetuated in the special jib crane which bears some resemblance to Derrick's gallows.
793. A surveyor's chain of 22 yards, containing 100 links each of 7'92 inches, used for measuring the ground. It was invented by Edmund Gunter in 1606.
794. Pistols were first made in Pistoia—hence the name—in the late 15th century. They were first used by the cavalry in England in 1544.

## XXII—LAW

## QUESTIONS

795. What is a tort?
796. What is customary freehold?
797. When were the first County Courts established in England?
798. Why are lawyers' fees standardized at 6s. 8d. and 13s. 4d.?
799. What are the highest Courts of Appeal in England and in France?

800. Who was the first bank forger?
801. What was the shortest sentence on record?
802. What is mainour?
803. What is meant by proof of scienter?
804. When can land be described as settled land?
805. What is Common of Turbary?
806. What is the exact legal meaning of "timber"?
807. When may a man or woman legally be presumed dead?
808. What are precatory words?
809. What is a nuncupative will?
810. What is meant by mala in se and mala prohibita?
811. What is meant by common of estovers?
812. What is the ademption of a legacy?
813. What are lagans (or ligans)?
814. What do you understand by escrow?
815. What is meant by the contraction si-fa?
816. What do the initials "D.P." mean?
817. What is a curtilage?
818. Can you define a cesser clause?
819. What do you understand by chance medley?
820. Who is an heir at law?
821. What is recusation?
822. What is an elisor?
823. When was a Law Court held in the open air?
824. Is there a case on record of a man being acquitted after pleading guilty?
825. When did the British Isles have a woman executioner?
826. Who was the most diminutive magistrate who ever sat on the Bench?
827. Who was the first criminal arrested in England by aid of the telegraph?
828. What is force majeure?
829. What is a "conseil judiciaire"?
830. What is certiorari?
831. What is meant by champerty?
832. What is foldage?
833. What is the shortest summing up ever delivered to a jury?
834. What is meant by mayhem?
835. Do you know what 'idem sonans' means?
836. Who is custos rotulorum?
837. When was the only occasion that the Scottish verdict 'Not Proven' was given in an English Court?

## ANSWERS

795. A legal term signifying an actionable wrong.
796. A system of superior copyhold of frankpledge, the conditions of which tenure are determined by the Custom of the Court Baron, etc., from which it is granted.
797. The first County Courts as we know them date from the year 1846. They first exercised a very limited jurisdiction, being called 'Small Debt Courts', recoveries therein being limited to £20.
798. The fees for lawyers and attorneys were fixed at a noble and a mark, when such currency obtained in England. The value of the noble was 6s. 8d., and a mark was 13s. 4d.
799. The House of Lords in England, and the Cour de Cassation of Paris in France?
800. Richard William Vaughan, who was executed at Tyburn, on May 1st, 1758, for forging notes to the value of £300 in order to marry the daughter of his employer, Mr. Bliss, a lawyer at Lincoln's Inn.
801. That by Mr. Justice Hawkins in 1887 when he sentenced a female bigamist to five minutes' imprisonment—considering the circumstances did not warrant a longer term.
802. Stolen property found on the person of a thief.
803. Proof to be made in court by a man bitten by a dog, to the effect that the defendant knew the savage temper of the animal and took no precaution to remove the danger. Without this proof plaintiff will not be awarded damages.
804. When the occupier, by virtue of settlement has only a limited enjoyment of the property, which, at the end of a given term, must pass to another person.
805. The right to take turf or peat from another's land.
806. Trees (as oaks, etc.) which can be used for building purposes. Whilst they remain 'in situ' and not cut down, they are considered as real property.
807. If the relatives have been without news for seven years, in the absence of proof to the contrary, a person may be presumed dead.
808. In a will, words like 'I hope', 'I desire', 'I expect', etc. from which can be deduced the wishes of the testator although not expressed in formal terms.
809. A devise expressed verbally before two witnesses and then committed to writing. This kind of will is generally only admissible for personal property of soldiers and sailors on active service.

## 108 WHAT MORE DO YOU KNOW?

810. Mala in se=acts naturally bad, rebuked by morality, independently of all legal prohibition, as for instance, murder. Mala prohibita=acts prohibited by law, although not necessarily immoral, as poaching, etc.
811. The right to take wood in reasonable quantities for household requirements and repairs from another's property.
812. The tacit revocation of a legacy when the testator has during his lifetime already made a gift to the same beneficiary for some reason.
813. Goods thrown into the sea (for example, by smugglers) but attached to a buoy in order to be subsequently salvaged.
814. This is a private document by its author to another who is not to deliver it to the person for whom it is intended except on fulfilment of certain specified conditions.
815. '*Fieri facias*'. A creditor's petition for execution.
816. '*Domus procerum*': i.e., the House of Lords.
817. An enclosure. A piece of land adjoining a dwelling-house.
818. This is a clause now frequent in charter-parties; by its terms the responsibility of the charterer ceases from the moment when the vessel is loaded.
819. Homicide in the case of legitimate defence.
820. The legitimate heir to an estate, as opposed to the testamentary heir. In the absence of a will, the heir at law, who is next of kin, is ipso facto entitled to letters of administration.
821. The act in law, of refusing or challenging a judge or sheriff.
822. In a case of recusation against a sheriff, the person entrusted with the work of appointing a jury.
823. In April, 1891, at Thame, Judge Snagg adjourned a case connected with a street accident, to the open air, in order that the circumstances of the accident in question might be re-enacted.
824. At the Cardiff Assizes in December, 1889, a man pleaded guilty to a charge of robbery from the person. It transpired, however, that his friends had briefed counsel to defend him, and Mr. Justice Hawkins allowed the plea to be withdrawn. When the case was heard, the jury created a precedent by acquitting the prisoner.
825. In accordance with an old custom, a woman murderer in Connaught during the early 19th century was respited in order that she might become the public executioner. She exercised this office for many years without mask or disguise, hanging, flogging and otherwise carrying out the duties of her employment with the utmost barbarity. She was known as '*Lady Betty*'.

826. Samuel Gilmore, the Justice of the Peace at Cossville, in Missouri, at the close of the last century, who at the age of 44 was only 2 feet 9 inches high, and weighed but 44 pounds.
827. The earliest authenticated arrest was that of John Tawell on the 1st January, 1845. Having murdered a woman at Salthill, near Slough, he set off per G.W. Railway for Paddington, but a neighbour recognised him and gave the alarm. A telegraphic message was sent to Paddington and Tawell was arrested on arrival.
828. Term used in English and French law in reference to circumstances outside one's will and control—being sufficient to justify non-execution of a contract. All Acts of God, trade strikes, lockouts, and so on, are included in this category.
829. In accordance with an essentially French custom, persons who by extravagant expenditure threaten to squander their property, may, at the request of a relative or friend be subjected, on an order to that effect, to the wardship of a third person called a Conseil Judiciaire, without whose approval the person cannot validly perform any act constituting a charge on his estate.
830. A writ issued by a superior court to evoke a matter which otherwise would have been tried before an inferior court.
831. The maintenance of a party in a law suit upon condition of sharing with him the thing at issue if recovered.
832. The right of a landlord to pasture sheep on a tenant's land for manuring purposes.
833. In March, 1892, in an action for damages through a street collision, after a laborious and boring exposition by the opposing counsel, Mr. Justice Denman laconically turned to the jury and snapped, 'How much?' To which the jury, with equal brevity, replied, '£40!'
834. The same as 'maim'. The legal expression for loss of the use of a limb.
835. Having the same sound. The incorrect spelling of a name is not, in English law, a cause for nullity of proceedings when the error is such that the consonance of the name is respected—as, for example, the substitution of Lawrance for Lawrence.
836. The highest civil officer in a county, and keeper of the County Records.
837. On Wednesday, the 24th June, 1931, in a case heard at the Durham Assizes of an alleged assault on a young girl. The 'foreman' of the jury was a Scots-woman.

## XXIII—LITERATURE

## QUESTIONS

838. What was the first novel ever written?
839. Where did Wilkins Micawber live?
840. What was the full name of Cervantes?
841. Who wrote the 'Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyám'?
842. Who is Mr. Peachum of 'The Beggar's Opera' intended to represent?
843. Who created the classic characters of Lady Bountiful and Boniface?
844. When was 'Don Quixote' published?
845. When and where was the first English Free Library established?
846. What newspaper had the first War correspondent?
847. What is a horn-book?
848. Who was the first English bibliophile?
849. What is an aphorism?
850. Who was the first woman historian?
851. When was Lloyd's newspaper established?
852. Have books ever been bound in human skin?
853. Who were the greatest blind literary geniuses?
854. Which of Shakespeare's plays contains the fewest number of characters?
855. What was the most remarkable diary ever written?
856. Can you define a variorum?
857. What commercial appointment did Dr. Johnson hold?
858. What were the letters of Junius?
859. Which newspaper was first printed by steam power?
860. What was the earliest English newspaper?
861. Who was the first English woman novelist and playwright?
862. Which English poem took thirty years of writing?
863. What newspaper once appeared without a name?
864. Who was the youngest Poet Laureate?
865. Which was the first English novel published with illustrations?
866. When were public reading rooms held to be illegal?
867. When did an unpunctual wife inspire a famous work?
868. What is the *Luciad*?
869. When was the Clarendon Press founded?
870. Where are the earliest pieces of paper in existence?
871. Where can we find the earliest account of St. Augustine's mission to England?

872. What famous hymn was written by Sir Arthur Sullivan?
873. How did the general acceptance of the term 'News' first originate?
874. Who said 'To have our skulls made drinking cups,' etc.?
875. What book is published in England in a blue cover, and in each Continental country in other colours?
876. Who wrote 'L'Ami Fritz'?
877. What is a Picaresque novel?
878. Which of Dickens' homes is now a London Museum?

## ANSWERS

838. The tale of Setnau, in which the great Egyptian monarch, Rameses II figures, is probably the oldest recorded instance of a writing of the nature of a novel. The earliest Greek novel is 'The Tales of Miletus', attributed to one Aristides. Heliodorus, Bishop of Tricia in Thessaly, wrote in the fourth century, a novel, 'The Loves of Theogenes and Chariclea', which was very popular.
839. At Windsor Terrace, City Road, London, E.C.1.
840. Miguel Cervantes de Saavedra.
841. The great Persian poet Omar Khayyám who flourished somewhere about the 11th or 12th century. The English translation by Edward Fitzgerald appeared in 1859.
842. The notorious Jonathan Wild, thief, fence and thief-taker, who flourished at the end of the 17th century, and eventually ended his days as so many of his victims had before him, on the gallows.
843. George Farquhar in his 'Beaux' Stratagem. Lady Bountiful is the typical kindly aristocrat, renowned for her charity and good deeds, whilst Boniface represents a type of the rascally tavern landlord who consorts with thieves and highwaymen.
844. Cervantes brought out his first edition in 1605.
845. Practically the first Free Library, as we know it, was founded at the Guildhall by Mr. John Carpenter, a Town Clerk of London, during 1421-1460. He made a bequest of his collection of books in order that the enjoyment and mental culture he obtained from them during his lifetime might be extended to those in less fortunate circumstances.
846. The 'Morning Herald' employed George Borrow (at the time a British and Foreign Bible Society colporteur in Spain) in 1839 as War Correspondent in that country during the Carlist Wars. The first Special War Correspondent to bear that title was William Howard Russell, the 'Times' representative in the Crimea.



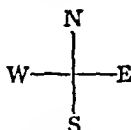
847. A name applied to a sheet containing the letters of the alphabet, which formed a primer for the use of children. It was mounted on wood and protected by a transparent sheet of horn, or merely mounted on horn, with a handle for fastening to the child's girdle. It contained first a large cross (hence the 'Christ Cross or Criss Cross Row'). The alphabet in large and small letters followed, the Lord's Prayer, etc., and the Roman numerals.
848. Benedict Biscop (born 628), the Benedictine monk who founded a monastery on the Wear, made an extensive collection of books and gave them to the monastery. His pupil, the Venerable Bede, was also a keen book collector.
849. Any general truth conveyed in a short and pithy sentence, in such a manner that, once heard, it will not again leave the memory.
850. Anna Comnena, born 1083, daughter of the Emperor Alexius I and wife of Nicephorus Bryennius. After indulging in fruitless political intrigues she retired to a convent, where she occupied herself by supplementing her husband's historical works, with a history of her father's life and reign (1081-1118). Her work is 'ex parte' and her chronology unreliable.
851. In 1692 by Edward Lloyd at Lloyd's Coffee House, No 15 Lombard Street. It was a news sheet of current events.
852. On several occasions books have been bound with the skin of some notorious criminal. To quote one example, at the beginning of the nineteenth century a copy of Sir John Cheek's 'Hurt of Sedition' and Braithwaite's 'Arcadian Princess' were bound in the skin of Mary Bateman, an alleged Yorkshire witch who had been executed for murder.
853. Unquestionably Homer (assuming that this great bard ever existed as one man) and John Milton.
854. 'Two Gentlemen of Verona', in which there are but sixteen characters, including three outlaws, named as such.
855. That of Samuel Pepys. Written in (as he supposed) undecipherable shorthand, for no apparent reason but a mere caprice, he gives the most intimate details of his life and mental reactions, describing thoughts and sentiments which we self-conscious ones only formulate subconsciously.
856. This is an abbreviation of the Latin formula 'Cum notis variorum scriptum' (with various writers' notes). This is the mark of several old classic editions, as, for instance, the Variorum edition of Virgil.
857. As the executor of the eminent brewer, Mr. Thrale, husband of Samuel Johnson's lady friend, the doctor became a director of Thrale's (now Barclay's) Brewery at Southwark.

Messrs. Barclay still possess several treasured relics of their eminent director.

858. A series of letters to the London 'Public Advertiser'—January 21st, 1769 to January 21st, 1772, intended primarily to discredit the Grafton Ministry, though there was also a series of miscellaneous letters on general topics, which possess equal literary interest. The name 'Junius' had appeared previously on some letters dated November, 1768, but they are not generally included in the series. The authorship of the Junius Letters is still one of the mysteries of literature—Lord Temple, Lord George Sackville, Sir Philip Francis and others having in turn been suggested, but a plausible case has been made out for Sir Philip Francis. As political papers, they have no great value, being scurrilously 'ex parte', but as works of literature they stand alone. The style is trenchant, vigorous and possesses a certain eccentric elegance. The Junius Letters have, in fact, raised invective to a high art.
859. 'The Times'. Until 1814 all printing was done by hand, but as early as 1804 Thomas Martyn, a compositor on 'The Times' staff, conceived the idea of applying Watts' steam engine to printing. He and others struggled with the problem and in 1814 the first steam printing press was set up in 'The Times' Office.
860. The '*Mercurius Gallo-belgicus*'. Very little is known of this early periodical, but it must have been started some time in the reign of Elizabeth. It was probably run by a Dutchman. Contemporary writers refer to it frequently, notably Carew in his '*History of Cornwall*', 1602, Dr. Donne and Beaumont and Fletcher.
861. Mrs. Aphara Behn (1640–1689) who wrote the dramatic novel '*Oroonoko*' (founded on fact), and numerous plays which enjoyed greater or lesser popularity. She was also connected with the secret service of Charles II.
862. 'Vision of William concerning Piers the Ploughman, etc.', which William Langland began in 1362 and after revising, rewriting, omitting and adding for years, at last gave it to the world in 1392.
863. In January, 1888, owing to an injunction as to title being granted by Mr. Justice Kay, the evening paper which later became the '*Evening News and Post*', appeared during the day simply as the '*Evening —*'. Leave of appeal was granted during the day, and the last edition was issued under the title '*Evening Post*'.
864. John Skelton, author of '*The Tunning of Eleanor Ruming*', '*Long Meg of Westminster*', etc., born in Norfolk in 1460, and created Laureate by the Oxford Senate in 1489, at the age of 29.

865. The second edition of Defoe's 'Robinson Crusoe', published 20th August, 1719. The illustration consisted of a map of the world in which the different voyages of the hero were delineated.
866. In September, 1790, a case was tried at Bow street where it was decided that Public Newspaper Reading Rooms were illegal, and the proprietors of three such institutions were prosecuted by the Stamp Office, for allowing their rooms to be used for the purpose at a charge of 1d. admission.
867. Jean de la Fontaine (1621-1695) was cursed with an inveterately unpunctual wife. Mme. la Fontaine was invariably ten minutes late with dinner, and to wile away the time and doubtless forget the pangs of hunger, the great man occupied the ten minutes a day for ten years in writing what developed into the world famous 'La Fontaine Fables'.
868. The famous Portuguese epic, written in honour of their discoveries in India, by Luis de Camoëns and published in Lisbon, 1572. Translated into English by Sir Richard Fanshawe.
869. Founded in 1711-13 by Sir John Vanburgh, the expense being defrayed out of the profits of Lord Clarendon's 'History of the Rebellion', the copyright of which had been given to the University by the author's son.
870. In the Printed Books Department of the British Museum are two tiny scraps of paper bearing Chinese characters of the Han period (A.D. 25-220). These were found on the desert site of Tun-huang.
- 1 No. 707. '—making a profound kowtow (salutation) says . . . hoping that Mr. Hsieh Yung-ssü may under all circumstances enjoy good health'.
2. No. 708. '—as soon as the foot soldiers arrived, he sent . . .'
- These, excluding papyrus (which is not paper in the strict sense), are the earliest known examples of paper.
871. There are two early manuscripts of the Ven. Bede's work 'Historia Ecclesiastica Gentes Anglorum' (written 673) amongst the Cotton Manuscripts in the British Museum, giving this account. They were both written some time in the 8th century.
872. Amongst many hymns written by this famous composer, the out-standing one is 'Onward Christian Soldiers', written in 1872.
873. The word 'News' is commonly supposed to be derived from the adjective 'New'. Its origin, however, is traceable to a custom in former times of placing on the newspapers

of the day the initial letters of the cardinal points of the compass, thus:



These letters were intended to indicate that the paper contained intelligence from the four quarters of the globe, but they finally came to assume the form of the word *News*, from which the term *Newspaper* is derived.

874. The full quotation is 'To have our skulls made drinking cups and our bones turned into pipes to delight and sport our enemies, are tragicall abominations', and written by Sir Thomas Browne in his '*Religio Medici*'. By a tragic coincidence, Browne's head was dug up and placed in a museum in the 19th century.
875. The Parliamentary publications in England are *Blue Books*; in France, *Yellow*; in Germany, *White*; and in Italy, *Green*.
876. This is an amusing three-act comedy in prose by Erckmann-Chatrian, being adapted from one of their novels. A lyric comedy version of it was composed by the Italian composer Mascagni.
877. The prose autobiography of a real or fictitious character who describes his experiences as a social parasite, and satirizes the society which he has exploited. Example, *le Sage's 'Gil Blas'*.
878. No. 48 Doughty Street, Bloomsbury, W.C. This was the first house Dickens rented and is the only remaining one of his London residences. It has an attic window and a door from 141 Bayham Street, the Camden Town childhood home of Dickens; some balusters from the gallery of the White Hart Inn, and many other relics of this great novelist of London life.

## XXIV—MEDICAL

### QUESTIONS

879. What is the B.M.A.?
880. What is the official organ of the B.M.A.?
881. What is meant by *apnoea*?
882. What is *aphemia*?

- 883. What is aphasia?
- 884. What is ankylosis?
- 885. What is glaucoma?
- 886. Who wore the first artificial limb?
- 887. What is lithotomy?
- 888. What is a bdellometer?
- 889. Who discovered the antiseptic treatment in surgery?
- 890. Who first used the ultra-violet rays in surgery?
- 891. Can hair be planted on a bald head?
- 892. What is a speculum?
- 893. Which poisons are the most virulent—vegetable or mineral?
- 894. Who was the pioneer of medical science?
- 895. Did the ancients use any anaesthetics?
- 896. When were modern anaesthetics first used?
- 897. What is haemoptysis?
- 898. When was ethylène gas first used in surgery?
- 899. What are hop and poppy pillows?
- 900. Do you know a Continental remedy for sleeplessness?
- 901. What is meant by aerotherapeutics?
- 902. Who wrote the earliest popular book of medical science?
- 903. What is acne?
- 904. Who discovered the circulation of the blood?
- 905. What is gastrotomy?
- 906. What is phlebotomy?
- 907. Do you know what plethora means?
- 908. What is meant by pulmonary?
- 909. When was physic first given?
- 910. Who was the first English Physician Royal?
- 911. Who was the earliest English lady doctor?
- 912. When was the Red Cross instituted?
- 913. What is trepanning?
- 914. Who were the first surgeons?
- 915. What particular privilege was accorded medicos in 1513?
- 916. Who were the Empirics?

### ANSWERS

- 879. British Medical Association, the governing body, or trade union of the medical profession. Headquarters in Woburn Place.
- 880. The 'Lancet.'
- 881. This is a technical term for suspension of breathing.
- 882. Loss of the power of speech.

883. This literally signifies inability to speak, but is generally used to denote various defects in the comprehension and expression of spoken or written language, due to a local affection of the brain cells.
884. A stiffness of a joint, resulting from injury or disease.
885. A disease of the eye, in which the crystalline humours assume a greenish hue.
886. Herodotus (484-408 B.C.) tells us that a prisoner amputated his own foot in order to escape from his shackles, and on his escape was provided with a substitute by his friends. There is in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons a complete artificial leg dating back to 300 B.C., which was found in a tomb at Capua in 1885.
887. The operation of cutting for the removal of stones from the bladder. In pre-anaesthetic days this was a most barbarous operation.
888. An instrument of surgery which has superseded the leech. It is a cupping glass having a scarifier and a syringe for drawing off the blood, making possible the preservation of the blood sample taken, for examination purposes.
889. Lord Lister, born 1827, President of the Royal Society 1895 to 1900. Baronet in 1883; raised to the peerage in 1897. He died in 1912.
890. Professor Niels Finsen of Copenhagen first used the ultra-violet rays of solar light in the treatment of skin diseases, notably lupus. He later perfected the Finsen-Reyn ultra-violet lamp which later became universal.
891. Apparently so. At all events Dr. Szekely of Budapest grafts hair on bald heads by means of a gold wire and a Pravaz needle, in a similar manner to that employed by wig-makers. Fairly long hairs are used, each hair being bent double so as to appear to be two. Dr. Szekely plants from 400 to 500 hairs in 45 minutes. To cover an entirely bald head, 50,000 hairs are required.
892. A surgical instrument for dilating a passage or interior part of the human body, with a mirror attached for reflecting, to enable inspection to be made of the required part.
893. By far the most powerful poisons are the vegetable ones; such, for instance, as curare, which produces its effects in doses of a 100,000th of a grain. The most subtle and evasive of toxins is the active principle of the purely vegetable 'digitalis purpurea'. The mineral drugs which are harmful are few in number, and with the exception of arsenic, not particularly violent poisons.
894. Hippocrates, who in 390 B.C., first separated medicine from the theological and animistic superstitions with which it was obscured.

895. Extract of hemp and mandragora were used by the Egyptians, Chinese, Greeks and Romans for the purposes of inducing sleep and dulling pain, but the drugs did more harm than good.
896. In 1785, Pierson used ether inhalations for asthma, and Humphrey Davy used Nitrous Oxide in 1800 for headaches and for teeth extraction. It was not until 16th October, 1846, that William T. G. Morton first applied an anaesthetic in surgery. Chloroform had been discovered by Liebig in 1832.
897. Bleeding from the lungs, generally indicative of consumption or ulceration of the blood vessels of the lungs, and always a condition of considerable gravity. The blood becomes pale and frothy.
898. In 1922, Professor Lockhardt of Chicago University recognized the use of ethylene as an anaesthetic in obstetrical cases. It relieved the mother of practically all pain though allowing the muscles to function normally.
899. These simple cures for mild insomnia consist of muslin bags of either dried hops or dried poppies, placed under the head of the patient at bed-time.
900. A very popular soporific on the Continent is called 'Tisane de Tilleul'. It is an infusion of dried lime blossom and leaves, with a little orange flower water and sugar—drunk hot. This is also a wonderful sedative for the nerves and is soveran as a remedy for colds.
901. Treatment of disease by atmospheric air. It is frequently used now in a somewhat loose sense to designate treatment by artificially prepared atmosphere.
902. John Abernethy (1761–1831), the famous house surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, who in 1809 published his 'Surgical Observations on The Constitutional Origin and Treatment of Local Diseases', which was familiarly and affectionately known as 'My Book'.
903. A skin eruption produced by the inflammation of the sebaceous glands and hair follicles, the essential point in the complaint being the plugging up of the sebaceous follicles by a *comedo* popularly known as 'Blackheads'.
904. Dr. William Harvey, the tutor to the children of Charles I, made the discovery and published his theory in 1616.
905. Surgical bisection or cutting open of the stomach.
906. Blood-letting. The cutting open of a vein for the purposes of bleeding. This treatment was formerly regarded as almost a panacea in nearly every form of complaint. At the present time the operation has very much fallen into disuse.

907. High blood-pressure. Overloading of the blood vessels. A plethoric person is one, who, from lack of exercise, indolence and over-eating and drinking, has reached a state of high-blood-pressure where the arteries threaten at any moment to burst.
908. Anything relating to the lungs.
909. It appears to have been first administered by the Egyptian priests, who made a study of medical science. Pythagorus endeavoured to explain the philosophy of disease and the science of drugs and physie 529 B.C., and Hippocrates followed him later.
910. The first record we have of a physician to the king, is 1090, when John (afterwards Bishop of Bath and Wells) is mentioned as the Chaplain and Physician to William Rufus.
911. Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, who was born in 1836, and received her licence to practise medicine on the 28th September, 1865.
912. At the Geneva Conference on the 8th and 22nd August, 1864, the Red Cross was internationally agreed upon as the badge of medical service in war time, and as such was to be respected and inviolate by all parties.
913. The operation for the removal of an obstruction on the surface of the brain.
914. In former times, the profession of surgery was a somewhat disreputable one; operations being for the most part undertaken by the local barber—hence the barber's pole (representing a splint enwrapped by a bloodstained bandage). The first step in the direction of regeneration came when Henry VIII granted a charter to the Barber Surgeons' Company. The two professions were separated in 1745, and the College of Surgeons were granted their first charter in this year. The charter has been renewed and extended in 1800, 1843, 1852 and 1859.
915. In this year there were only thirteen doctors in the City of London, and, therefore, doctors and surgeons were exempted from the necessity of bearing arms in war, and of serving on juries.
916. The followers of Serapion the Physician, who maintained that the only sure guide to medicine was practice—theory being of secondary importance. The term in later years lost much of its respectability, and was understood to apply to mere charlatans and experimenters in medicine.



## XXV—MILITARY

## QUESTIONS

917. What is meant by a cadre?
918. What is the R.A.P.C.?
919. How are appointments in the various arms of the Service notified?
920. When was the first regiment of Horse Guards raised?
921. When were paid surgeons first employed in the Army?
922. Who was the first Jew to hold a commission in the British Army?
923. Who were the first ladies admitted to the order of Knighthood?
924. When were the first barracks built in this country?
925. What is the origin of the expression 'giving quarter' to an opponent?
926. What European war arose out of the theft of a bucket?
927. What is meant by 'beating the general'?
928. What was the Battle of the Three Emperors?
929. When was the last duel fought between British officers in this country?
930. What was beer-money?
931. What is the origin of Toc H?
932. What is meant by flanconnade?
933. Who said 'One more charge, Gentlemen, and the day is ours'?
934. Who said 'Soldiers, the sun of Austerlitz!'?
935. What was meant by the initials W.A.A.C.S. and W.R.N.S.?
936. Who said 'Where am I to get more troops from? Do you expect me to make them?'?
937. What was the 'Tcheka'?
938. When were medals first struck?
939. Who was the first War Nurse?
940. When was the Mutiny Act first passed?
941. What is a kerne?
942. Who were the original Gens d'Armes?
943. What was the 'tearless victory'?
944. What are the highest and the lowest ranks in the British Army?
945. What is the origin of the epaulette?
946. Who were the equites?
947. What war indemnity was demanded from France by Germany in 1871?
948. Who are the Ghurkas?

949. What is meant by a Judge Advocate General?  
 950. Where was the original headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief?  
 951. How many regiments of Hussars are there in the British Army?  
 952. Who is the Inspector-General?  
 953. What is a pontoon?  
 954. When was corporal punishment in the Army abolished?  
 955. Where is the earliest pictorial representation of firearms?

## ANSWERS

917. The staff of a regiment, also the skeleton of a regiment. From the French 'cadre', a frame.  
 918. Royal Army Pay Corps.  
 919. Through the 'London Gazette'.  
 920. The first regiment of Horse Guards was instituted in the reign of Edward VI (1550) and revived by Charles II (1661). The first troop of 'Horse Grenadier Guards' was raised in 1693, and was commanded by General Cholmondeley, and a second troop was raised in 1702 by Lord Forbes. These two troops were subsequently formed into the present 1st and 2nd regiments of 'Life Guards'.  
 921. The first mention of army surgeons occurs in 1223. The first actual notice of a paid army surgeon was in 1296, when Philip Beaver, surgeon to Edward I's army in Scotland, received the equivalent of £850.  
 922. Joshua Montefiore, the son of Sir Moses Montefiore. In turn notary, author, explorer, soldier and journalist, in 1809 he held a commission in the York Light Infantry at the taking of Martinique and Guadaloupe.  
 923. The ladies of Fortosa, in Spain, who in 1170, signalized themselves in one of the combats between Spaniard and Moor. In reward Raimond Berengos, Count of Barcelona, instituted for them the military order of Knighthood of the Haacha, or Flambeau.  
 924. The first permanent barracks were erected in 1739; previous to that, places were hired for the purpose. Until 1792 barracks were very few, but in that year George III obtained the consent of Parliament for the erection of many more in all parts of the country.  
 925. The term originated from an agreement made some centuries ago between the Dutch and the Spaniards that the ransom of a soldier prisoner should be a quarter of his pay.

926. In 1006 some soldiers of the Modena Commonwealth stole a bucket from the public well of the State of Bologna. The bucket, probably not worth a shilling, produced a long and bloody war. The famous bucket is still preserved in the cathedral of Modena.
927. Giving the signal to march.
928. Austerlitz, in Moravia (December 2nd, 1805) where Napoleon I completely defeated the Emperors Francis of Austria and Alexander I of Russia.
929. The last duel fought in England between English officers was on 20th May, 1845 at Southsea, when Captain Seton, of 11th Hussars, met Lieut. Hawkey, of the Royal Marines. Captain Seton was killed and when tried for murder Lieut. Hawkey was acquitted.
930. In former times beer-money was paid to all below warrant rank in the army in lieu of the liquid itself. Pay was substituted and this allowance abolished in 1873.
931. Toc H. (the signallers' and telegraphists' T.H.) is short for Talbot House, the house in Poperinghe where during the War general and private could worship together on terms of equality—the motto being 'All rank abandon ye who enter'. The tradition of common service is still maintained and the Prince of Wales' ever-burning lamp of maintenance—the parent lamp, from which those of all the other Toc H branches are lit—is enshrined in its own private chapel at All Hallows, Barking-by-the-Tower.
932. A term used in fencing to describe a kind of thrust in the flank or side.
933. Charles I at the second battle of Naseby, just before his last remaining regiment was crushed. This battle practically finished the Civil War.
934. With these words, Napoleon tried to revive the flagging spirits of his weary troops on the morning of Borodino, 1812, the last fight on his march to Moscow. Napoleon won, but the Russian army were not destroyed, and the slaughter was appalling on both sides. The Emperor referred to his great victory of 1805 against the Austrians and Russians.
935. The Waacs were the members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps which did good work in the Great War. The Naval counterpart was the Women's Royal Naval Service, popularly called the Wrens.
936. This was Napoleon's famous reply to Marshal Ney's request for reinforcements after the Marshal's capture of La Haye Sainté at 6.30 p.m. on the field of Waterloo. Had the Emperor sent the Old Guard forward then, the day might

have been his. The Guard advanced 40 minutes later, when the situation was hopeless.

937. A militia of picked men set up by the Soviet Republic to deal with conspiracy, counter-revolution, sabotage, etc., during the Civil War and Intervention period. It was organised by Felix E. Dzherzhinsky. Mild and inefficient until September, 1918, but after the attempt on Lenin's life and numerous other plots, sterner measures were taken.
938. In 1643, during the Civil War, Charles I awarded the first medals to such soldiers as distinguished themselves in 'forlorn hopes'.
939. Florence Nightingale, who (1853-6) organized the first nursing unit during the Crimea War. Trained nursing may be said to have begun from this date.
940. It was passed 12th April, 1689 (1 & 2 William & Mary c. 5) for the discipline, regulation and payment of the Army and has since been re-enacted annually.
941. An Irish foot-soldier of the very lowest and poorest rank. Hence the term was used as one of contempt.
942. They were not originally policemen but were anciently gentlemen of the French King's *gardes-du-corps*, including the Musketeers and the Light Horse. The *gens d'armes* from the time of St. Louis (1226) were recruited from Scotland. They were organized as a royal corps by Charles VII in 1441, being officered by the younger sons of the Scottish nobility.
943. That won by Archidamus III of Sparta over the Argives and Arcadians in 367 B.C., without losing a single man.
944. The Field Marshal is the highest, and the private is the lowest rank in the British Army. Strictly speaking there is a lower rank—that of 'boy'.
945. This is one of the last survivals of defensive armour. Originally part of the metal shoulder guard, it is now a mere ornament, in some cases formed of steel mail, but generally a cloth tab worn on the shoulder indicating the regimental rank of the wearer.
946. An old Roman equestrian order composed of the higher citizens of Rome, and ranking next below the senators. They formed the cavalry of the old Roman Empire.
947. The ceding of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany, and an indemnity of over two hundred millions of pounds.
948. An Indian regiment recruited from the Nepaul district which did excellent work during the Great War. The Ghurkas are intrepid and fearless fighters and make excellent soldiers.
949. The supreme authority on Military Law, who must be a Member of Parliament and is attached to the Privy Council.

His duties consist of advising on all matters relating to Army law.

950. Until 1872 he had his headquarters at the Horse Guards.

951. Twelve.

952. The title of 'Commander-in-Chief' was abolished in the British Army in 1904, and the office of Inspector-General was substituted in its place.

953. A temporary bridge constructed for military purposes, and formed of boats with timber laid across. Pontoons capable of accommodating heavy traffic are now part of the military equipment.

954. In 1881. It was found that flogging (up to a limit of 2,000 lashes) and shooting did not appreciably diminish desertion (the principal crime in the old Army), and in 1848 corporal punishment was limited to 50 lashes, and in 1881 it was abolished altogether.

955. In a manuscript dated 1326 belonging to Christ Church, Oxford, is a representation of a crude cannon of the type described as the 'round bellied flasque', fired with gunpowder. This is believed to be the earliest drawing of a gun in existence.

## XXVI—MODERN AUTHORS AND BOOKS

### QUESTIONS

956. What well-known author invariably has his books illustrated by his wife?

957. What other foreigners have achieved fame as writers in the English language?

958. What great Egyptologist was a well-known novelist?

959. Who is the greatest living Danish author?

960. Who is Tagore?

961. Who is the most prolific of modern novelists?

962. What famous modern poet is a Civil servant?

963. What famous work has been written by Alexandre Kuprin?

964. What American author is buried in the Red Square, Moscow?

965. Under what other name does Marjorie Bowen write?

966. What popular books on Russian life under the Soviet régime have been published in this country?

967. What German post-war author has had the greatest international sale?

968. What well-known novels did Leon Feuchtwanger write?

969. Do you know the owners of the following pseudonyms—  
 (1) "Sapper," (2) "George Birmingham," (3) "Ursula Bloom,"  
 (4) "Clemence Dane," (5) "Gabriele D'Annuncio," (6) "Ethel  
 M. Dell," (7) "Rosita Forbes," (8) "Ian Hay," (9) "Q," and  
 (10) "Rebecca West"?
970. Who is Mrs. R. W. Pocock?
971. Who wrote "Sorrell and Son"?
972. What labourer has achieved fame in the literary world?
973. What is Michael Arlen's real name?
974. What modern authoress first burst on the world at the age  
 of seven?
975. What famous novelist founded a Babies' Home?
976. What author, starting life as a Catholic, died a Spiritualist?
977. Who won the Hawthornden Literary Prize for 1931?
978. What hero from a popular story has become an author  
 himself?
979. Who are the three leading Roman Catholic authors in this  
 country?
980. Who are the official Government publishers?
981. What is considered the best work of Arnold Bennett from  
 a literary point of view?
982. What is an 'Omnibus' edition?
983. What recent book gives the most appalling account of  
 prison camp life during the Great War?
984. Who are the official publishers to the Catholic Church in  
 England?
985. To what European classic has the 'Forsyte Saga' been  
 compared?
986. Who wrote 'Gentlemen prefer Blondes'?
987. What three members of a family are well-known writers?
988. What Lord Chancellor's daughter writes about Gipsy life?
989. Who is regarded on the Continent as the greatest living  
 English writer?
990. What ex-Monarch has recently published his autobiography?
991. Who wrote 'The Prisoner of Zenda' and what was its  
 sequel?

## ANSWERS

956. David Garnett, author of 'Woman into Fox', 'The Sailor's  
 Return', and 'The Grasshoppers Come'. His wife, R. A.  
 Garnett, illustrates her husband's work with delightful wood-  
 cuts.
957. Michael Arlen, Raphael Sabatini, André Maurois.
958. Professor Georg Ebers.

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959. George Brandes.
960. Sir Rabindranath Tagore, born 1860, is-a Bengali. He won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1913. His poems, which reflect the dreamy mystery of the East have recently become very popular in England. His dramatic effort 'The Post Office' was produced at the Court Theatre in 1913. Tagore received the honour of knighthood in 1915.
961. Mr. Edgar Wallace, whose detective thrillers and racing articles to the Press seem inexhaustible. Mr. Wallace, who was born in 1875, has been in turn private soldier (six years in Royal West Kents and R.A.M.C.), War Correspondent, Special Correspondent, editor and writer of thrillers.
962. Mr. Humbert Wolfe, one of the most brilliant of our younger poets, is an important official in the Ministry of Labour, Montague House.
963. 'Yama, the Pit'. This work has been translated into almost every language in the world.
964. John Reed, journalist and author of 'Ten days that shook the World', is buried under the Kremlin walls among the 'Brothers' Graves' near the Lenin Mausoleum in Moscow.
965. George Preedy. Under this name she wrote 'The Rocklitz', 'General Crack' and 'Tumult in the North'. Her real name is Mrs. Gabrielle Margaret Long.
966. 'Red Cavalry' by Isaac Babel. 'The Nineteen', by Fadeyev. 'Cement', by F. Gladkov. 'Brusski', by F. Panferov. 'The Embezzlers', by Kataev. 'Without Cherry Blossom', and 'Three Pairs of Silk Stockings', by P. Romanov. 'Moscow Has A Plan', by M. Ilin. 'Red Bread' by Maurice Hindus. 'The Apostate', by Lidin. 'The Deadlock', by Vierassaeu.
967. Erich Maria Remarque, whose 'All Quiet on the Western Front', has been translated into every European language and has also been filmed. The sequel to 'All Quiet' is 'The Road Back'.
968. 'Jew Süß' and 'The Ugly Duchess'.
969. (1) Major H. C. McNeile. (2) Rev. J. O. Hannay. (3) Mrs. Gower Robinson. (4) Winifred Ashton. (5) Gaetano Rapagnetto. (6) Mrs. G. M. Savage. (7) Mrs. McGrath. (8) Major Ian Hay Beith. (9) Sir Arthur Quiller Couch. (10) Miss Cecily Elizabeth Fairfield.
970. Ruby M. Ayres. Born January, 1883, this popular authoress started as a writer of fairy tales for children. She changed her style at the age of 25, and has since written novels, as 'Richard Chatterton, V.C.', 'The Remembered Kiss', etc. She has written serials for most of the newspapers and magazines and has done a considerable amount of work for the films in London and Hollywood,

971. George Warwick Deeping, a Southend man, born in 1877. Mr. Deeping is a Cambridge M.A., and practised medicine for a time before taking up literature professionally. He saw service on all the fronts in the Great War, and during the last thirty years has put out a continual flow of successful novels.
972. Sean O'Casey, who tells us in 'Who's Who' that he received his education in the streets of Dublin, was formerly in turn a Builders', Railway and General Labourer. Some five or six years ago he launched on the world 'Juno and the Paycock', a play which immediately placed him in the front rank of modern authors. Coming to London, he was lionized to a ridiculous degree, but remained unspoilt. He has since written several other successes.
973. This popular novelist is a Bulgarian—he may therefore be excused for rejoicing in the name of DIKRAN KOUYOUMDJIAN!
974. Miss Ursula Bloom, whose first story 'Tiger' was published when she was only seven years old.
975. The late Mr. Pett Ridge (died 29th September, 1930) whose passionate affection for the little ones in the London slums led him to found a Babies' Home in Hoxton in 1907.
976. The late Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, who previous to his death had become the most prominent spiritualist of his day, came of an old Catholic family, and was, in fact, educated at the Jesuit College of Stonyhurst.
977. Mr. Geoffrey Davis with his 'End of the World'.
978. Major Dunstable—the 'Stalkey' of Kipling's immortal 'Stalky and Co.', has lately burst into print as a story writer himself.
979. G. K. Chesterton, Father Ronald Knox, and Hilaire Belloc.
980. H. M. Stationery Office, Princes Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.
981. 'The Old Wives' Tales', is generally conceded to be the best.
982. This is a recent innovation in publishing. An 'Omnibus' edition is an enlarged volume which contains several full length novels by some popular author or authors.
983. 'The Army Behind Barbed Wire', by Ernst Dwinger, translated from the German, and published in England in 1930. The book gives a most terrible description of the Prison Camp near Lake Baikal, in the heart of Siberia, and the mortality which took place there amongst German and



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Austrian Prisoners of War. Approximately 100,000 perished in Russian prison camps.

- 984. Messrs Burns, Oates and Washbourne, Ltd., London. They have branches in Manchester, Birmingham and Glasgow.
- 985. 'Buddenbrooks', by Thomas Mann, published in Germany in 1902, and in England in 1924. It is the story of the decline of a merchant family in North Germany, 1835-1875.
- 986. Miss Anita Loos.
- 987. Osbert, Sacheverel and Edith Sitwell.
- 988. Lady Eleanor Smith, the daughter of the late Lord Birkenhead.
- 989. Mr. George Bernard Shaw has been acclaimed on the Continent, 'The Modern Shakespeare'.
- 990. The ex-Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany.
- 991. Anthony Hope (Sir Anthony Hope Hawkins). The sequel is 'Rupert of Hentzau'.

## XXVII—MYTHOLOGY

### QUESTIONS

- 992. Who was Briareus?
- 993. Who was Janus?
- 994. Who was Até?
- 995. Who were Philemon and Baucis?
- 996. Do you know what the Cornucopia was?
- 997. What were Charybdis and Scylla?
- 998. Who were the Sibyls?
- 999. Who were the Myrmidons?
- 1000. Who was Acteon?
- 1001. What was the Legend of Mount Etna?
- 1002. Who were the Muses?
- 1003. Who was Hulda?
- 1004. Do you know who Nemesis was?
- 1005. Who were the Furies?
- 1006. Who were the three Graces?
- 1007. What was the Dragon of the Hesperides?
- 1008. Who was the alleged founder of Troy?
- 1009. Who was the Grecian counterpart of Noah?
- 1010. Who was Charon?

1011. What is the mythical origin of the Echo?
1012. From whence came the classical mythology originally?
1013. What was the Thyrsus?
1014. Who were the Titans?
1015. Who were the Gorgons?
1016. Who were the Nysiades?
1017. Who was Omphale?
1018. Who was Ixion?
1019. Where is Asgaret?
1020. Where is Avernus?
1021. What is the legend of the sword of Damocles?
1022. Who was Agni?
1023. What was the cause of the Trojan War?
1024. What was the Phoenix?
1025. What was Python?
1026. What was Orthrus?
1027. Do you know who Psyche was?
1028. Where is Parnassus?
1029. Who was the classic swimmer of the Hellespont?
1030. Who was Artemis?
1031. Who was Ogmius?
1032. Who was the 'Wandering Jew'?

## ANSWERS

992. A mighty giant, the son of Coelus (sky) and Terra (earth) who possessed a hundred arms and fifty heads. He it was who led the war of the Titans, when the latter invaded Olympus and were overthrown by Jupiter and imprisoned beneath Mount Aetna.
993. The immortal after whom the first month of the year is named, was the son of Apollo. He is represented with two faces, symbolizing the sun and moon, and, as the patron deity of gates and avenues, generally carries a key and a wand.
994. Daughter of Zeus, and goddess of evil. Banished, like Lucifer for sedition against the gods, she came to earth, where she has sown the seeds of trouble ever since.
995. An old man and his wife who lived in Phrygia and entertained Jupiter and Mercury in disguise. As a reward their hovel was turned into a magnificent temple and they, at their death, became two trees at the entrance.

966. The Horn of Plenty, symbol of abundance, given by Jupiter to his old nurse Amalthea.
997. Scylla was a dangerous rock, in the straits of Messina, in avoiding which, sailors were frequently drawn into the whirlpool Charybdis.
998. Ten virgins endowed with the spirit of Prophecy, who compiled the 9 Sibylline Books, three of which are said to have been in existence in the time of Lucius Sulla (138-78 B.C.)
999. An ancient nation in Thessaly who accompanied Achilles, the son of their King in the expedition against Troy. Their devoted and intrepid loyalty to their leader became a by-word. Hence the use of the expression to denote a body of retainers who slavishly follow their leader.
1000. A celebrated huntsman who spied upon Diana and her nymphs while they were bathing in the Vale of Gargaphia. The indignant goddess changed Acteon into a stag and he was torn to pieces by his fifty hounds on Mount Cithaeron.
1001. Vulcan and his Cyclops were supposed to have their forge in the confines of the volcano, and when it erupted it was believed that Vulcan was forging the thunderbolts for Jupiter. The name volcano itself is derived from this belief.
1002. The inspiring deities of the Arts. They are said to have been the daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne, and born in Pieria at the foot of Mount Olympus. Originally only three, later mythology increased their number to nine:
1. Cleo, the Muse of History,
  2. Euterpe, of Lyric Poetry.
  3. Thalia, of Comedy.
  4. Melpomene, of Tragedy.
  5. Terpsichore, of Choral Dance,
  6. Polymnia, of the Sublime Hymen,
  7. Erato, of Erotic Poetry,
  8. Urania, of Astronomy,
  9. Calliope, of Epic Poetry.

The temple of the Muses was called the Museum.

1003. In Teutonic mythology she was the goddess of marriage. A beneficent deity, she was the patroness and guardian of virgins.
1004. The goddess of vengeance, and the daughter of Nox (Night). She rides in a chariot drawn by griffins, and carries a wheel as her emblem.

1005. The Eumenides of the Greeks. They were three in number, Tisiphone, Megare and Alecto, and their work was to carry the vengeance of the gods to countries, peoples and individuals. They are represented with blood dropping from their eyes and serpents hanging from their hair.
1006. Three daughters of Jupiter who were attendants on Venus. Their names were Euphrosyne, Aglaia and Thalea, and they represented the ideal of mental and bodily grace.
1007. The hundred-headed dragon guarding the golden apples in the garden of the Hesperides. One of the 'labours' of Hercules was to gather apples from the garden, which task he completed after slaying the dragon.
1008. Dardanus, son of Jupiter and Electra. His name is perpetuated in the Dardanelles.
1009. Deucalion, son of Prometheus, who with his wife Pyrrha were the only persons saved when Zeus destroyed Hellas by a deluge.
1010. Son of Erebus (Darkness). It was his duty to ferry the souls of the departed over the waters of the Styx and Acheron, to the Infernal Regions. His fee was an obolus; hence the custom of placing this coin in the mouth of a corpse before burial.
1011. She was a nymph who diverted the attention of Juno while the latter's husband Jupiter made love to Echo's sister nymphs. Juno in revenge transformed the girl into an echo, depriving her of the power of speech except when spoken to.
1012. It is said that Cadmus introduced the Egyptian and Phœnician deities amongst the Greeks, and certain it is that much of the mythology of Greece bears a close resemblance to the older civilizations of Asia Minor and Egypt.
1013. A Greek word meaning a stalk. The wand or staff of Bacchus and his votaries, generally represented as a straight staff terminating in a pine-cone, with a ribbon or fillet attached, or with a bunch of grapes and vine leaves, or ivy-berries and leaves.
1014. Children of Uranus and Gaea. They were six males (including Cronos) and six (according to Apollodorus, seven) females. Rebelling against their father they were imprisoned underground and Cronos became their king. The latter's son Zeus (Jupiter) rebelled in turn, causing the war of the Titans, Zeus was victor and imprisoned his opponents in Tartarus. The story is intended to typify the disorderly forces of nature defeated by law and order.

1015. Three frightful maidens, Stheno, Euryale and Medusa, daughters of Phorcys and Ceto. Their heads were covered with hissing snakes instead of hair; they had wings, brazen claws and huge teeth. Medusa was the most dreaded, as the sight of her turned people to stone. She was slain by Perseus.
1016. The Nymphs of Nyssa who reared the infant Dioysius (Bacchus). Their names were Cisseis, Nysa, Erato, Eriphia, Bromia and Polyhymno.
1017. Queen of Lydia, daughter of Sardanus and wife of Tmolus, after whose death she reigned alone. Hercules laboured for her as a slave, and they exchanged dress—Hercules wearing female garb and carrying a distaff while Omphale put on the skin of an animal and carried a club. The allegory is intended to typify the evil effects of men and women usurping each other's functions.
1018. King of the Lapithae, who murdered his father-in-law. No mortal would purify him from the crime, so Jupiter took him to heaven and purified him. Here Ixion made love to the queen of heaven and as a punishment, Jupiter ordered Mercury to chain Ixion by the hands and feet to a wheel which rolled perpetually through the air.
1019. The home of the Scandinavian gods and the objective of devout humans.
1020. This is a lake in Italy from which, it was believed, came an exhalation which was fatal to birds. The sides of the lake were so precipitous as to be deemed the entrance to hell.
1021. Damocles was a courtier, who said to his patron, Dionysius the Tyrant: 'How happy you must be as ruler of this State, with wealth and honour and the power of life and death'. Dionysius said little at the time, but invited the sycophant to a sumptuous banquet. Seated in the place of honour beside his host, Damocles was happy until he glanced upwards and saw a naked sword suspended above his head by a single hair. Dionysius laughed and pointed out that he himself also lived with a perpetual sword hanging above his head—the sword of the assassin.
1022. The Hindu Fire God, second only to Indra in the power and importance attributed to him in Vedic mythology. In art he is always represented as red, two-faced (suggesting his destructive and beneficent qualities) and with three legs and seven arms.
1023. The infidelity of Helen, wife of Menelaus, King of Sparta who eloped with Paris to Troy. After this most sanguinary of wars, Menelaus forgave his wife and took her back to Greece.

1024. A fabulous bird mentioned as of Egyptian origin, which lived for a thousand years and then threw himself on to a fire. When the body was entirely consumed a rejuvenated phoenix sprang up out of the ashes. Possibly this is intended to typify hope, which springs up eternal though continually destroyed.
1025. Deucalion was the classic counterpart of Noah. After the Deluge of his time had subsided, a huge serpent was formed out of the alluvial mud and took up its abode in a cave on Mount Parnassus. It exacted a heavy toll until slain by Apollo.
1026. A two-headed dog slain by Hercules. It belonged to Geryones, King of Spain, and with the Chimæra was the parent of the Sphinx and the Nemean Lion.
1027. A nymph who was married to Cupid, but it was decreed that she should never know who her husband was. One night, however, she looked at him as he slept. Cupid awoke and fled. Poor Psyche vainly sought him for a long time, incurred the hatred of Venus, Cupid's mother, who attempted to keep the couple apart. Eventually however, Cupid and Psyche were united, and she attained immortality with her lord. Psyche is the Greek for the Soul, and the story symbolizes the soul's search after love and happiness.
1028. The home of the Muses. It was a mountain in Phocis, Northern Greece. The mountain was also sacred to Apollo and Dionysius.
1029. Leander, an Abydos man, in love with Hero, the priestess of Aphrodite at Sestos. Leander swam the Hellespont each night, guided by a lamp lit by his beloved. One night, however, the lamp was blown out by the wind, Leander lost his way and was drowned. When Hero heard the news she drowned herself.
1030. The Greek form of Diana, goddess of the chase and of light. She was twin sister of Apollo—he, of course, was the sun, and she the moon.
1031. The God of Eloquence and Persuasion amongst the Gauls. He corresponds to the Latin Hercules, many of whose attributes he possesses.
1032. Said to have been a man who mocked Jesus at His trial. In consequence of this he was condemned to wander the world for ever. There have been persistent and quite plausible accounts of his appearance at various times and in various parts of the world. A famous play has been written on the theme.

## XXVIII—NAUTICAL

## QUESTIONS

1033. When was the first double-decked vessel launched?
1034. What was a sloop?
1035. What is a dahabiyeh?
1036. What causes the deviation of the compass?
1037. Which is the largest sailing yacht in the world?
1038. What was a bucentaur?
1039. When was the first Eddystone lighthouse built?
1040. Who invented the lifeboat?
1041. When was the Royal Lifeboat Institution founded?
1042. What is transire?
1043. What is the Sister Ship clause?
1044. What is dead freight?
1045. What is meant by 'beating up'?
1046. On what lakes did naval engagements take place?
1047. When did the Royal Navy first start?
1048. When was the first naval uniform mentioned?
1049. When was the first French Navy?
1050. What is an 'Acte de Francisation'?
1051. Which is the greatest maritime nation in the world?
1052. When was the 'Titanic' disaster?
1053. What was the press-gang?
1054. Who were the crimps?
1055. When was the tragedy of the 'Ocean Monarch'?
1056. When is a ship seaworthy?
1057. What is quarantine?
1058. When was the mutiny of the 'Bounty'?
1059. What was a privateer?
1060. What is meant by a filibuster?
1061. What is a frigate?
1062. What were galleys?
1063. How did the Jack Tar's 'grog' get its name?
1064. What was a portreeve?
1065. What is salvage?
1066. What is a felucca?
1067. What is a fore-and-aft rig?
1068. Do you know anything about the Hakluyt Society?
1069. Where was the old Navy Office (the headquarters of the Admiralty)?

## ANSWERS

1033. By the Tyrians in 786 B.C.
1034. A swift one-masted vessel fore and aft rigged, carrying jib, mainsail, fore-staysail and gaff-topsail.
1035. A two-masted, lateen-sailed vessel, very common on the Nile.
1036. Generally, the counter-attraction of the iron of which the ship is made. This is corrected by putting magnets in close proximity to the binnaele.
1037. One built in Germany for Mr. Edward F. Hutton, of Rosslyn, New York. It is 322 feet long, is a full rigged four-master and requires a crew of 70.
1038. The barge in which, from the 12th till the 18th century, the Doge of Venice proceeded annually to perform the ceremony of wedding the Adriatic to the City of Venice.
1039. Commenced in 1696, finished in 1699. It was destroyed in a tempest on 27th November, 1703, and Mr. Winstanley, the builder, perished. It was rebuilt in 1708, burnt in 1755, and rebuilt in 1759. It was again burnt in 1770 and the present structure of stone erected.
1040. A patent was granted to Lionel Lukin for the invention of a lifeboat in 1785, but there is no evidence that he ever made one. But in 1789 Henry Greathead won a reward from a committee in South Shields for a very efficient one. Greathead was also granted £1,200 by Parliament, 100 guineas by Lloyds and a gold medal from the Society of Arts and the Royal Humane Society.
1041. In 1824.
1042. A certificate attesting that a ship has paid the Customs dues and may weigh anchor.
1043. A clause in maritime insurance policies providing against collision with a ship belonging to the same owner.
1044. Freight paid for empty bunker room when a complete cargo has not been received.
1045. This is a relic of the old 'windjammer' days when ships were dependent on sailing power. To beat up is to make progress against the wind by sailing in a zig-zag course.
1046. Lakes Champlain, Erie and Ontario were the scenes of several naval engagements during the American War of Independence (1776-77) and the Anglo-American War of 1813-14.



1047. In 879, when Alfred the Great laid down a fleet of galleys like those used by the Danes.
1048. The first reference to a uniform in the British naval service occurs in the 'Jacobite's Journal' of 5th March, 1748, under the heading of 'Domestic News'. It mentions a new regulation regarding uniformity of all sea-officers from Admiral to Midshipman.
1049. Under Charles Martel in 728, galleys were constructed by the French which in that year beat the Frisian fleet.
1050. In French nautical law, this is a certificate of registration of a ship, by virtue of which its French nationality is certified.
1051. Nine out of ten people would give 'England' as the answer to this question, but in point of fact, statistics show that in proportion to its population, Norway holds the maritime record. The experience of shipbuilders is that Norway is by far the world's greatest user of passenger, cargo, tramp, timber and whaling ships.
1052. The 'Titanic' (White Star) during her maiden voyage in 1912, crashed into an iceberg. Her S.O.S. was picked up by the 'Carpathia' (Cunard) commanded by Captain A. Rostron, who succeeded in saving 705 lives.
1053. A body of sailors formerly employed to impress men into the naval service. This objectionable practice was extensively used in England during the early 19th century, especially during the war with France. Pressgangs were occasionally resorted to after that war, until 1853 when continuous service was introduced as a result of the report of a Committee on Manning.
1054. Rogues who earned a nefarious living by decoying men for naval or military service. Frequently these men kept lodging houses for sailors to which they were allured and robbed or impressed. It is now illegal for a captain or owner to pay money for crimpage, and the trade has died a natural death.
1055. On the 24th August, 1848, the 'Ocean Monarch' an emigrant ship, left Liverpool with a passenger list of 400, for Boston, Mass. Fire broke out as she was passing Great Orme's Head, and despite heroic efforts, 178 men, women, and children lost their lives.
1056. When it is in every respect fitted for undertaking a voyage and in such a condition that no mishap can occur without outside influence. Underwriters are not bound to pay claims if it is found that the vessel insured was in an unseaworthy condition,

1057. The period (formerly 40 days, but now until a clean bill of health is obtained) during which a vessel, on which there is an infectious disease or suspicion thereof, is detained in isolation. When the bill of health is obtained, the vessel flies the 'Blue Peter' as a sign that she is now free to proceed.
1058. On 7th April, 1789, the crew of the 'Bounty', from Otaheite, mutinied and put the captain and 19 of their comrades ashore on 28th April, 1789. They took possession of Pitcairn Island, married native women and settled down into a commercial existence. They were not discovered until 1814. So numerous had the community become by 1856, that most of them had to be removed by the British Government to Norfolk Island.
1059. A ship owned by a private individual or company, which during hostilities, received a licence from the Government to seize and plunder enemy ships. Privateering was prohibited by the Treaty of Washington.
1060. The name is derived from a French attempt ('Flibustier') at the Scottish word 'Freebooter' and was first applied to the 17th century pirates who occupied uninhabited islands and declared their independence of any national authority. In later times the term applied to those who, in disregard of international law, commandeered large portions of land. Examples of this type of piracy occurred in 1850 when Narcisco Lopez made a raid on Cuba, and three years later when an Englishman named Walker attempted to appropriate land in Central America.
1061. The forerunner of the armoured cruiser. It was a small two-decker, crowded with about 50 guns and noted for its extraordinary speed of sail.
1062. Originally ancient Mediterranean vessels propelled by oars, some of which attained huge proportions—the trireme carrying three ranks of oars, and the bireme, two. In later times they were used by all the Latin nations, the power being furnished by slaves and criminals. The Turks and North African corsairs also used galleys.
1063. Admiral Vernon was in the habit of wearing Groggram breeches and was therefore affectionately known as 'Old Grog'. When, in 1745, he introduced a rum ration into the Royal Navy, it was named after him, 'Grog'.
1064. Formerly the official appointed to control a port or harbour—frequently the chief magistrate of the town, corresponding to mayor. Such portreeval appointments as now exist are entirely sinecures.
1065. The reward paid for rescuing and restoring property and ships lost at sea. The scale of reward varies from 10 per cent to 50 per cent of the total value of the goods.

1066. A low-lying, high bowed Mediterranean sailing vessel having a deck and three masts trimmed with lateen sails and a jib.
1067. This means that the sails of a vessel are set on the masts, gaffs and booms, as is done with schooners, etc.
1068. This society was founded in 1846, and named after Richard Hakluyt (1552-1616) the famous nautical writer. The objects of the society were to print rare and unpublished books dealing with travel and discovery.
1069. At the corner of Seething Lane and Hart Street, E.C., opposite St. Olave's Church which was the official chapel to the Naval Commissioners.

## XXIX—PHRASES AND FABLES

## QUESTIONS

1070. What is meant by 'Ant Caesar, aut nihil'?
1071. Where does 'There the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest' occur?
1072. Why is May called the 'Merry Month'?
1073. What is meant by 'bis dat qui cito dat'?
1074. What is the origin of 'Let the cobbler stick to his last'?
1075. What is meant by attic salt?
1076. What is the correct rendering of the common misquotations 'Money is the root of all evil' and 'All men are liars'?
1077. What is meant by 'congé d'élire'?
1078. What are 'lettres de cachet'?
1079. What is the difference between a man of Kent and a Kentish man?
1080. What is the origin of the expression, 'Dear Me'?
1081. From what is 'Parting is such sweet sorrow' taken?
1082. What is meant by Cap à pie?
1083. What is meant by a 'Grub Street ink splasher'?
1084. When taking the larger part of anything, why it is referred to as the 'lion's share'?
1085. What do you understand by 'The heel of Achilles'?
1086. What was the bed of Procrustes?
1087. What do the initials 'A.U.C.' mean?
1088. What is the origin of the term 'windfall' as applied to a piece of good luck?
1089. What is the origin of the 'horse' in horse-radish and horse-chestnut?

1090. How did the expression 'The thing to a T' originate?
1091. What is meant by squaring the circle?
1092. Of what three types of people did St. Sebastian become patron saint?
1093. What is the origin of the term 'grass widow'?
1094. Is there a proverb in English which contains all the letters of the alphabet?
1095. How did the expression 'A pretty kettle of fish' originate?
1096. Why is 'A man of straw' used when referring to a person with no capital?
1097. Whence arose the saying 'Not worth a rap'?
1098. What is meant by the phrase 'Bench and Bar'?
1099. What is the origin of the saying that so-and-so will 'Never set the Thames on fire'?
1100. What is the origin of 'beanfeasts'?
1101. What are the equivalents in Italian, Spanish, German and French, of the proverb 'All is not gold that glisters'?
1102. Who first described money as 'The sinews of war'?
1103. Who first called England 'A nation of shopkeepers'?
1104. What is meant by 'crossing the Rubicon'?
1105. When you see the notice 'W Mussolini' in Italy what does it mean?
1106. What is the significance of 'as deep as a tailor's thimble'?
1107. What is the origin of the 'cold shoulder'?
1108. What is meant by 'Summum Bonum'?
1109. What are the French, Italian, Spanish and German equivalents of P.T.O.?
1110. What is the origin of the saying 'Mind your P's and Q's'?
1111. What is the meaning of 'se non è vero, è ben trovato'?
1112. What is the French equivalent of 'He won't set the Thames on fire'?

## ANSWERS

1070. 'Caesar or nothing'. This motto is borne by several important families in various forms, notably by the Borgias. The English form of the motto is 'Second to none'.
1071. In the Bible: Job 3, verse 17.
1072. Merry is a corruption of Mary. May is held sacred to Our Lady, whence it is known as the 'Month of Mary' or the 'Mary Month'.
1073. 'He gives twice who gives quickly'; otherwise, 'He who gives willingly, acquires double virtue'.

1074. Appelles, the famous Greek artist, with rare modesty, used to exhibit his work outside his door for criticism—remaining in hiding in order to hear the remarks. A passing cobbler found fault with a shoe in one of the exhibits, and the artist made the necessary correction. Grown proud by the success of his criticism, the cobbler next day found fault with the legs of a figure. This Appelles resented, saying: 'When you corrected a fault in shoes, I was grateful—that is your province; but anatomy is mine. Let the cobbler stick to his last'.
1075. Athens was the principal city in Attica, and the Athenians were the cream of Grecian culture. 'Attic wit' or 'Attic salt' therefore is that type of brilliant but delicate wit on which the Athenians prided themselves.
1076. 'Love of money is the root of all evil' and 'I said in my haste that all men are liars'.
1077. Permission to elect. The licence granted by the King to the dean and chapter of a diocese to elect a bishop.
1078. Private sealed letters from the king of France, generally giving authority to arrest a person who was obnoxious to the crown. First issued by Louis XIV in 1670, they were abolished by the National Assembly on 1st November, 1789.
1079. The first is an inhabitant of East Kent. The latter is a native of West Kent. The River Medway is the dividing line running as it does through the centre of the county, from South to North.
1080. This apparently meaningless expression of dismay is a corruption of the latin 'Deus Meus', meaning 'My God'.
1081. 'Romeo and Juliet', Act II: end of Scene II.
1082. From Head to Foot, entirely or completely.
1083. Grub Street, now Milton Street, E.C., was formerly the habitat of needy journalists who would turn their pens to any disreputable cause to earn a penny. Hence the term applies to scurrilous and irresponsible literary 'mud slingers', now happily almost non-existent.
1084. In 'Aesop's Fables' several beasts joined the lion in a hunt, but when the spoil was divided, the lion claimed one quarter in right of his prerogative, one for superior courage, one for his dam and cubs, 'and as for the fourth let who will dispute it with me'. Afraid of him, the other beasts withdrew.
1085. One's vulnerable spot. Achilles the hero of Troy was, according to one legend, dipped in the River Styx by his mother Thetis, in order to render him immortal. Unfor-

unately his mother held him by the heel, and that part remained mortal, not having been immersed. A mis-directed arrow from the bow of Paris struck Achilles on this vulnerable spot, and he was killed.

1086. This is an euphemism for torture on the rack. Procrustes (i.e. The Stretcher) was the surname of a famous classic robber otherwise known as Polypemon or Damastes, who tied his victims to a bed of iron. If their limbs were too long to fit the bed, he trimmed them to the required length; if too short, he stretched them by means of ropes. He was slain by Theseus.

1087. 'Ab urbe condita': i.e. from the foundation of the City. Rome was founded about the year 753 B.C., and all events were dated from that time in the same way that we date events from the Year of our Lord.

1088. The use of the expression originally came about as follows: Some of the English nobility were forbidden by the tenure of their estates to sell timber, all the trees being reserved for the use of the Royal Navy. Any trees, however, which happened to be *blown* down were accepted, and hence a good wind was often a God-send.

1089. The prefix in these words is a corruption of the Welsh 'gwres' meaning Hot, Fierce or Pungent. *Horse-radish*—the pungent radish; *Horse-chestnut*—the bitter chestnut, in opposition to the mild, sweet one. In the same way *Horse-laugh* means a coarse, vulgar laugh; *Horse-play*, rough play, &c.

1090. This expression originated from the T-square used in drawing and mechanics, especially useful in making angles true, and so called from its resemblance to a capital T.

1091. Attempting the impossible. The allusion is to the mathematical question whether a circle can be made which contains exactly the same area as a square, but the difficulty is to find the precise ratio between the diameter and the circumference of the circle. It has given rise to an amount of labour only equalled by the problem of perpetual motion.

1092. Of Archers, because he was bound to a tree and shot at with arrows; of Pin-makers, because the arrows stuck in his body as thick as pins in a pin-cushion; and of Soldiers, because he was a centurion.

1093. The word is a corruption of the French 'grâce', meaning courtesy—hence, a grass widow is a widow by courtesy. The word has no connection with the English word grass.

1094. The proverb, 'Keep ever brave, courageous and on the alert showing zeal with fidelity, mixed with prudence and sincerity, and you need never quail nor fear the judgment of any man'.

1095. This reference to making a general muddle or bad job of anything is a corruption of 'kiddle of fish'. A kiddle is a basket used for catching fish set in the opening of a weir for that purpose. 'Kittle or kettle of fish' is also suggested to have its origin in the time when special picnics were held in which salmon was the chief dish. The party would select a spot near a salmon river, catch the fish, and cook it in a large cauldron of boiling water flavoured with salt. When fit for eating it was partaken of in gypsy fashion, and some think the discomfort of this sort of picnic gave rise to the phrase.
1096. It was quite a general custom in earlier days for penniless men to loiter about the law-courts; they were always willing to become sureties or false witnesses should anyone wish to buy their services. The badge by which they were known was a straw in their shoes.
1097. The want of small coin in Ireland had grown to such a height in 1721-2, that counterfeit halfpence were in common use. They were intrinsically worth about half a farthing, and were known as 'raps'. Hence the saying 'not worth a Rap', meant not worth even a bad halfpenny. The name was in all probability, derived from *rappe*, a small Swiss coin worth the seventh of a penny.
1098. Judges and pleaders. The seat in which the judge sits is the bench, and the bar was the wooden barrier which formerly separated the superior from the lower pleaders. The first sat inside the barrier and were termed inner barristers, while the latter sat behind and were designated outer barristers. The bar does not exist to-day, but the distinction is still made—K.C.'s in the front rows and juniors behind.
1099. The meaning, referring to a person who is idle and not particularly clever, has really nothing whatever to do with the river Thames, but arose from the custom in former times of each family sifting their own flour in a sieve called a temse—pronounced in the same way as the river; occasionally a very energetic man would turn his sieve so rapidly as to cause it to catch fire; so it became a proverb that a lazy man would never set the temse on fire.
1100. This expression formerly referred to the annual dinner given by employers to their workpeople, and it probably arose from the fact that beans or a bean-geese figured prominently in the banquet.
1101. Italian: Non è tutt'oro quel ch'è luce.  
 Spanish: No es oro todo lo que reluce.  
 German: Es ist nicht alles Gold was glieist.  
 French: Tout ce qui brille n'est pas or,

1102. Cicero (Phil. V. ii. 5) says 'Nervos belli pecuniam', and this is repeated by Rabelais, and by Beaumont and Fletcher in 'Fair Maid of the Inn'.
1103. Although Napoleon I is generally given the credit for perpetrating this cliché in 1817, Adam Smith had already used it in 1766 in his 'Wealth of Nations' and *Barière* quoted him in 1794.
1104. A small river falling into the Adriatic forming one of the Italian boundaries, the crossing of which anciently involved decisive action and constituted a declaration of war. Hence, the expression 'crossing the Rubicon' denotes an act from which there is no withdrawal.
1105. This use of the letter 'W' is remarkable, as there is no W in Italian, yet the sign occurs regularly. It signifies "Evviva Mussolini" (Long live Mussolini), the W being double V, and the contraction of Evviva.
1106. A tailor's thimble has no crown or top—is, in fact, bottomless. Hence, an inscrutable or 'deep' person is said to be as 'deep as a tailor's thimble'.
1107. In former days when hospitality meant more than it does to-day, one might not refuse food to any guest. If, however, a visitor was unwelcome, he might be given the least popular fare—the cold joint or the shoulder left over from yesterday.
1108. Literally, the highest good. The ideal of human attainment.
1109. French: T.S.V.P. (*Tournez s'il vous plaît*).  
Italian: F.T. (*Favorisca tornare*).  
Spanish: A.L.V. (*A la Vuelta*),  
German: B.W. (*Bitte umwenden*).
1110. Several explanations have been suggested, but the following is probably the most plausible. In the reign of Louis XIV, when the wigs worn were rather unwieldy and bows had to be made with great formality, it was necessary to make a 'step' with the feet, and a low bend of the body. In doing so the wig was likely to become deranged or fall off altogether, the constant caution from the lips of the French dancing-master to his pupils, therefore, was 'Mind your P's (*piéds*, feet) and Q's (*queues*, wigs)'.
1111. An Italian expression used when one has perpetrated an apocryphal story. It means 'If not true, it is well conceived', or more loosely in English 'If it isn't true—it ought to be'.
1112. 'Il n'a pas inventé la poudre'=He never invented gunpowder.



## XXX—POLITICAL

## QUESTIONS

- 1113. Who was the first Speaker of the House of Commons?
- 1114. When were stamp duties first imposed?
- 1115. What were the States General of France?
- 1116. What peer's wife has refused to share her husband's title?
- 1117. When did 'catching the Speaker's eye' originate in Parliament?
- 1118. What Parliament was dissolved without passing a single Act?
- 1119. In what part of the British Isles are all the new laws proclaimed from a mountain top?
- 1120. When was an Empire sold by auction?
- 1121. When did the 'spiritual' outnumber the 'temporal' peers in the House of Lords?
- 1122. What are Blue Books?
- 1123. Can you explain the Act of Succession?
- 1124. What were the Sicilian Vespers?
- 1125. What is a Diet?
- 1126. When were the Houses of Parliament destroyed by fire?
- 1127. When was the Pelham Ministry?
- 1128. Who was the first secular Lord Chancellor of England?
- 1129. What was the Boston Tea-Party?
- 1130. Who convened the first English Parliament, and when?
- 1131. What was the Act of Oblivion?
- 1132. What were the Trimmers?
- 1133. What was the Directory?
- 1134. What is the Reichstag?
- 1135. Who was Hansard?
- 1136. Who was the first lady Cabinet Minister?
- 1137. Who was the first M.P. to be excused taking the oath?
- 1138. Who was the first Jewish M.P.?
- 1139. Which M.P. had neither arms nor legs?
- 1140. What famous author was a reporter in the House of Commons?

## ANSWERS

1113. Strictly speaking, Simon de Montfort in 1260 was the first Speaker, but the first actually to bear the title was Sir Peter de la Mare in 1376.
1114. In 1671, but they were restricted to certain documents only.
1115. A sort of Privy Council consisting of clergy, nobility and commons. In 1789 it assumed the name of the National Assembly.
1116. Mrs. Sydney Webb, wife of Lord Passfield.
1117. On the 26th November, 1640, during the Long Parliament. It arose out of a dispute between a certain number of members who wished to speak at the same time, as to who should have precedence. The rule was then made that the Speaker should henceforth decide.
1118. The Parliamentary Session which assembled 30th September, 1399, sat two days and was dissolved without passing a single act. The same distinction is owned by the Parliament of 1625 which met on June 18th and was dissolved on the 12th August following.
1119. In the Isle of Man, where, on the 5th July each year, the ceremony is observed of proclaiming from Tynwald Hill all new laws passed by the House of Keys during the year. This formality is as necessary to render valid the laws of the Isle of Man, as is the Royal assent in England.
1120. In 193, on the death of Pertinax, the Praetorian Guards put up the Roman Empire for auction. After animated competition between Sulpician and Julian, it was knocked down to the latter for 6,250 drachmae.
1121. Prior to the Reformation, when all the abbots and priors sat with the bishops in the House of Lords, the number of spiritual peers generally outnumbered the temporal ones.
1122. Official publications by Parliament—as Acts, reports, etc., and usually put in blue paper covers. They have been issued since 1681.
1123. This is an Act of Parliament passed with the intention of securing the succession to the English throne in any particular line. Several Acts of Succession have been passed from time to time, but the most notable is the one which secured our present line of monarchs upon the throne. This was the Act of 1689 which was intended to exclude the Stuart descendants of James II and a Catholic monarchy—ensuring a Protestant throne.

1124. An appalling massacre of the French in Sicily which occurred on Easter Monday, 1282, in Palermo. The object was the exclusion of the French, who then occupied the island and were guilty of great cruelty. The signal for the rising was the Vesper bell, and the uprising spread through the island with astounding rapidity. 8,000 French were murdered in Palermo alone, and the Sicilians regained possession of their island.
1125. An assembly of dignitaries or delegates convened to discuss and decide upon important political or ecclesiastical matters. Most of the diets which have achieved fame in history have been religious rather than political—as for instance the Diets of Worms and of Augsburg.
1126. 16th October, 1834.
1127. When Henry Pelham (1696–1754) was appointed Prime Minister and Chancellor of the Exchequer to a Coalition Government. He was very strongly opposed to the war, and therefore carried it on in a most half-hearted manner. In spite of obstinacy and many other faults generally regarded as fatal in a Premier, he managed to remain in office until his death on March 6th, 1754, being succeeded by his brother, the Earl of Newcastle. Pelham had previously held the offices of Minister for War and Paymaster of the Forces.
1128. Sir Robert Bouchier who died in 1539. He was one of the few Lord Chancellors who did not enjoy the rank of peer, and is famous for having opposed the statute (15 Edward 3) on trial by peers.
1129. The crass stupidity of the Home Government in the management of American affairs led to grave unsettlement in the colony which is now the United States of America. Eventually, Parliament consented to agree to all the colonial demands except the removal of the tea tax. This did not satisfy the indignant Americans, and after debating gravely on the matter, the principal men in the city of Boston proceeded down to the harbour, where a ship had arrived from England laden with the taxable article. The worthy colonists boarded the vessel and dumped the whole of the cargo into Boston Harbour. This precipitated the American War of Independence.
1130. Simon de Montfort in 1264. Previously the government had been in the manner of the old Witanagemots and the Shire Moots, Councils; de Montfort's Parliament was the first Representative National Assembly of the English people.
1131. The Act of Parliament passed after the Restoration of Charles II, pardoning all who had taken the Parliamentary

side between 1637 and 1660, with the exception of certain priests, and all those specifically mentioned who were responsible for the trial and execution of Charles I in 1649.

- 1132. A political party during the late 17th century under the leadership of Lord Halifax, who, with no definite political policy of their own, allied themselves with either the Whigs or Tories, as occasion demanded.
- 1133. One of the three ruling bodies of France during the French Revolution. Established 5th Fructidor year III (22nd August, 1795) and nominated in the following November, it was composed of five deputies, but after the counter-revolution of 9th November, 1799, ruled in conjunction with the Council of Ancients and the Council of 500. It was deposed by Buonaparte on 13th December, 1799, and he with Cambacérès and Lebrun ruled as the Three Consuls.
- 1134. The Imperial Parliament of Germany, which may be said to have developed out of the old Diet of the German Empire.
- 1135. Luke Hansard, founder of a large firm of printers who, from 1798 to 1889 published all official reports of Parliamentary business—hence the reports themselves were called Hansards. The function is now performed by His Majesty's Stationery Office.
- 1136. Miss Margaret Bondfield, Minister of Labour.
- 1137. Mr. Joseph Pease, who entered the House on the 15th February, 1833, and on account of his Quaker principles was allowed to affirm instead of taking the oath.
- 1138. Baron Leopold Rothschild, who entered Parliament on the 26th July, 1858.
- 1139. Mr. Arthur M. Kavanagh, who was elected in November, 1866.
- 1140. Charles Dickens.

### XXXI—PSYCHOLOGY

#### QUESTIONS

- 1141. What is an inferiority complex?
- 1142. What is conscience?
- 1143. What is auto-suggestion?
- 1144. What is sin?
- 1145. What is immaterialism?
- 1146. What is the difference between induction and deduction?
- 1147. What is individualism?

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- 1148. What is hypostasis?
- 1149. What are ethics?
- 1150. Do you know what acquisitiveness is?
- 1151. What is metempsychosis?
- 1152. What is crime?
- 1153. What were the Manes?
- 1154. Can you define odyl?
- 1155. Do you know what acatalepsy means?
- 1156. What is adeism?
- 1157. What is agnosticism?
- 1158. Can you define affection?
- 1159. What is transcendentalism?
- 1160. What is sadism?
- 1161. Who was Kant?
- 1162. What is rationalism?
- 1163. Do you know what fatalism is?
- 1164. What mental conditions embrace what is known as psychology?
- 1165. What is meant by a mental process, and by a mental reaction?
- 1166. At what period in a child's life does its mentality start to assert itself?
- 1167. What is association?
- 1168. Can you define imagination?
- 1169. What is meant by the abstract?
- 1170. Do you know what is meant by Psychophysics?
- 1171. What is ecstasy?
- 1172. Who has been called the 'Father of Modern Psychology'?
- 1173. What is meant by introspection?
- 1174. What is psycho-analysis?

## ANSWERS

- 1141. An introspective state of mind whereby a consciousness of real or imagined imperfection in a particular feature—dress, intellect, social status, etc.—exercises an adverse effect on the mentality of the individual, producing sinister psychological phenomena, as awkwardness, nervousness or even complete moral collapse, and resulting in actions which create a grossly unfair and unfavourable impression on the observer.
- 1142. A mental state, unequally developed in various individuals according to circumstances, which criticises actions and thoughts, and acts as a restraining influence upon the lower and more animal passions and appetites.

1143. A condition of mind—proving the superiority of mind over matter—which occasionally enables a person by believing in the condition (generally of health) sufficiently strongly, actually to attain to that condition—thus producing in some cases remarkable cures from disease or injury. This is the explanation of many of the so-called miracles which have puzzled the world from time to time.
1144. There are many definitions of sin, but it may be roughly described as any action committed, which runs counter to one's conscience or conception of what is right. In the Roman Catholic Church sin is divided into various degrees, according to the Church's conception of the heinousness of the act.
1145. The doctrine that nothing but human beings properly exists, and that all other things are not so much existences in themselves, as creations in the minds of conscious persons.
1146. Induction is inference from particular cases to general conclusions; Deduction infers to a particular case from the general conclusions.
1147. The doctrine that the pursuit of self-interest and the exercise of individual initiative should be little or not at all restrained by the state, and that the function of the government should be reduced to the lowest possible terms.
1148. Hypostasis is the scholastic word for substance. The verb hypostasize or hypostatize is used to imply the making actual, or counting real, of abstract conceptions.
1149. A study of the relation of right and wrong, not from a religious point of view, but purely as it affects the economy and comfort of life as a whole.
1150. In general—a propensity to appropriate objects so as to make them part of one's personal belongings. In psychology—the relative ease in acquiring or learning.
1151. The doctrine of transmigration or the passing of the soul at death into another body than the one vacated. This was the doctrine taught by Pythagoras. It is definitely a principle of the belief of the Brahmans and Buddhists, and is to a certain modified extent, accepted—if not actually subscribed to—by many Christians.
1152. An act which law or public opinion pronounces hostile to social integrity and public welfare.
1153. This was the name applied by the ancients to the soul when separated from the body. The Manes were reckoned amongst the infernal deities and were generally supposed to preside over burial places and monuments of the dead.

1154. This name was given in 1845 by Baron von Reichenbach to a so-called new 'imponderable influence', said to be developed by magnets, crystals, the human body, heat, electricity, chemical action, and the whole material universe. The odyllic force is said to give rise to luminous phenomena, visible to certain sensitive persons only.
1155. This is a term used in scepticism to denote incomprehensibility.
1156. A pagan form of atheism; the denial of gods (note the plural), as an analogy to Atheism, denial of THE God.
1157. This word was invented by Professor Huxley in 1869 to describe the philosophic and religious attitude of those who hold that we have no evidence which entitles us to deny or affirm the existence of anything beyond the realms of scientific research.
1158. Literally, affection is a mental state resulting from some extraneous influence. Really, it is an emotional condition amounting to much more than mere goodwill and friendship (though sometimes existing in conjunction with the lesser emotions). Affection is a sensation, lasting or ephemeral, which entirely subordinates self in the desire for the welfare and happiness of the object of affection—selfishness and true affection are incompatible.
1159. This term is applied to a philosophical system which transcends all human experience. Its chief exponents were Emerson, Schelling, Fichte and Richter.
1160. A horrible condition of unnatural emotion which finds satisfaction, if not positive ecstasy, in the contemplation of human suffering.
1161. Emmanuel Kant (1724-1804) was practically the founder of our present psychological beliefs. His 'Critique of Pure Reason' aroused intense and acrimonious criticism at the time, but Kant did much in shaping the philosophical thought of the 18th and 19th centuries.
1162. The doctrine which decides all things in the cold light of reason, rejecting everything of a supernatural nature unless reconcilable to one or other of the sciences. It does not definitely deny the existence of a deity or of the immortality of the soul, but reduces both beliefs to a strictly scientific basis. God is the impersonal force which controls the universe.
1163. The doctrine that event and occurrence is preordained—that what must be will be—and that no action of man can affect the predestined sequence of happenings.
1164. All the emotions—hope, fear, volition, desire, curiosity, doubt, faith, perception, surprise, imagination, joy, sorrow, love, hate, disappointment, etc.

1165. Mental processes comprise the sequence and development of all thought. Reactions are the effects which circumstances and actions have on the mind, and the attitude which the mentality takes to them.
1166. The child ceases to be a mere automaton and may be regarded as starting its career as a rational and independent being between the third and fourth months.
1167. Association of ideas is primarily the result of memory and experience, and is present in all the higher animals. Psychologically speaking, association is the mental process which deals with the relations between actions. The action of fire suggests burning, of cruelty suggests hatred, etc.
1168. That state of mind which enables us to conceive of and understand conditions and ideas of which we have no experience and which enables us to understand points of view other than our own, and also to visualize things and scenes which are absent from us.
1169. An abstract idea is a phase considered quite apart from its associations, as, for instance, when we consider the suppleness of a dancer, without regard to her other qualities as a woman.
1170. This science bridges the gap between the mental and the physical. It is that science which studies the relation between mental and physical processes. It differs from Psychology in that it definitely includes the material.
1171. A state of enthusiasm or fervour bordering on fanaticism and occasionally producing cataleptic conditions. It is usually due to exaggerated devotionism or piety.
1172. John Locke (1632-1704) who wrote the 'Essay on Human Understanding'. Until the appearance of Kant, nearly a generation after Locke's death, he had no serious rival in the study of psychological thought.
1173. 'Looking inward'. The study of one's self. A state of mind which analyses its owner's every action, and in time becomes so self-centred as to reach a state of distorted outlook and morbid obsession. Most of the juvenile suicides of recent years have been directly or indirectly traceable to misguided introspection.
1174. The science which analyses the mental processes and studies their relation to actual doings. It is a branch of Psychophysics.



## XXXII—RACING (HORSE)

## QUESTIONS

1175. Which horse won the Derby in the shortest space of time?
1176. What British peer has earned a living as a jockey?
1177. When was the first serious attempt made to standardise the pedigrees of racehorses?
1178. What is the oldest authority on horse racing?
1179. Which are the earliest equine pedigrees in the 'Stud Book'?
1180. What 18th and 19th century thoroughbreds are regarded as the progenitors of the present day racehorse?
1181. What is the earliest mention of horses used in racing?
1182. When was the first ecclesiastical edict against horse racing?
1183. What English writer gives the earliest description of racing on horseback?
1184. When is the earliest mention of a specific stake?
1185. When is the earliest reference to racing at Newmarket?
1186. What English Queen was a great patroness of horse racing?
1187. When was the St. Leger established?
1188. What horses first won the 'Oaks' and the 'Derby'?
1189. How early is the first record of racing at Ascot?
1190. When were the Goodwood races established?
1191. Who control the destinies of horse racing?
1192. What are the National Hunt Rules regulating the handicaps in steeplechasing?
1193. When was the first Grand National?
1194. What is the present value of the stake in the Grand National?
1195. What height was Fred Archer?
1196. How many times has a royal horse won the Derby?
1197. Who rode the first Derby winner?
1198. What other 'sporting' item appeared on the Epsom programme during the first Derby of 1780?
1199. How many times has a horse owned by the Earl of Derby won the Derby?
1200. What is the greatest number of times the Derby has been won by one man?
1201. Who has ridden the greatest number of Derby winners?
1202. Who was the judge at the first Oaks and Derby?
1203. Who was the starter of the first Oaks and Derby?
1204. When was the Derby won by a horse substituted for the one registered?
1205. What is meant in American racing jargon by 'He's on the Bill Daley'?

- 1206. When did a French horse win the Derby?
- 1207. When was the Derby interrupted by a woman?
- 1208. Have the promoters of the Derby any legal right to the track at Epsom?
- 1209. When was the Royal Stud sold?
- 1210. When was Tattersall's first established?
- 1211. In what part of England are the best horses bred?
- 1212. In what place are the racehorses blessed in the parish church?

## ANSWERS

- 1175. The Duke of Portland's 'Ayrshire' won the race in 2 minutes 42½ seconds in 1888.
- 1176. Some fifty years ago David Stuart Erskine, Earl of Buchan, prior to succeeding to the title, earned his living as a jockey, because he received no allowance from his father.
- 1177. In 1791, when the author of the 'Introduction to a General Stud Book' published a collection of pedigrees which he had extracted from racing calendars and sale papers, and arranged on a new plan.
- 1178. The Stud Book.
- 1179. 'Byerly Turk', Captain Byerly's horse which he used as a charger in Ireland, *circa* 1689; and a horse called 'Counsellor' bred by a Mr. Egerton in 1694. The latter horse was descended from Eastern stock.
- 1180. 'Darley Arabian', 'Byerly Turk', and the 'Godolphin Barb', and their descendants 'Flying Childers', 'Eclipse', 'Herod', and 'Matchem'.
- 1181. Homer in the Iliad XXIII. 212-650, gives various incidents in a chariot race during the funeral games held in honour of Patroclus.
- 1182. St. Augustine and other Fathers of the Church expressed their disapprobation in no uncertain terms. The Council of Arles declared that members of the churches who drove chariots, etc., should be denied communion.
- 1183. A full account is given by the monk Fitzstephen (*c.* 1174 in his 'Description of the City of London', of the horse-race run at Smithfield.
- 1184. The old romance of Sir Bevy's of Hampton mentions the knights in the reign of Richard Cœur de Lion riding at Whitsuntide on steeds and palfreys over a three mile course for 'forty pounds of ready gold'.

1185. In 1605 in the reign of James I. There is reason to believe that races were also run at Epsom about this time for the amusement of the King. Epsom Downs was, of course, an obvious place for horse-racing.
1186. Queen Anne, who not only gave gold plates to be competed for, but entered horses for the races in her own name.
1187. In 1776 by Colonel St. Leger, who resided at Parkhill, near Doncaster.
1188. On the 14th May, 1779, Lord Derby's bay filly 'Bridget' (sired by 'Herod', dam: 'Jemima') won the first Oaks. In 1780, Sir C. Bunbury's colt 'Diomed' by ('Florizel', son of 'Herod') won the first Derby, beating eight opponents.
1189. The first Racing Calendar, dated 1727, mentions them. They were, however, of little importance until 1807 when the first Gold Cup was given.
1190. In 1802, by the Duke of Richmond at Goodwood Park, in consequence of the Earl of Egmont discontinuing races in his park at Petworth.
1191. The Stewards of the Jockey Club. They are ex-officio stewards of Ascot, Epsom, Goodwood and Doncaster.
1192. At least twelve fences (excluding hurdles), in the first two miles, and at least six more in each succeeding mile. A water jump of at least twelve feet wide and two feet deep, to be left open or guarded only by a fence two feet high. In each mile, at least one ditch six feet wide and three feet deep on taking off side of the fence, guarded by a single rail four feet six inches in height, and if of dead brushwood or gorse, two feet in width.
1193. In 1839.
1194. Close on £2,500. It is now standardised at about this figure, but has varied considerably in amount since 1839.
1195. Five feet ten inches, according to Mr. Charles Morton.
1196. 1788. Prince of Wales' 'Sir Thomas' W. South up.  
 1916. Duke of York's 'Prince Leopold'. Wheatley up.  
 1822. Duke of York's 'Moses'. Goodissen up.  
 1896. Prince of Wales' 'Persimmon'. J. Watts up.  
 1900. Prince of Wales' 'Diamond Jubilee'. H. Jones up.  
 1909. King Edward VII's 'Minoru'. H. Jones up.
1197. Sam Arnall rode 'Diomed' when it won the Derby in 1780. His family during thirty-five years, rode the Derby winner twelve times.
1198. A 'main' (i.e. a team) of cocks belonging to the Middlesex and Surrey gentlemen fought a main of a similar number owned by the Wiltshire gentlemen. This was a 'sport' very popular with the Earl of Derby.

1199. Only twice. The Earl's 'Sir Peter Teazle' (Sam Arnall up) won the race in 1787, and in 1924 'Sansovino' owned by the present Earl and mounted by T. Weston won the historic race.
1200. Four. Five gentlemen have this distinction: the Earl of Egmont (1782, 1804, 1805 and 1807); the Duke of Grafton (1802, 1809, 1810 and 1815); Mr. Bowes (1835, 1843, 1852 and 1853); Sir Joseph Hawley (1851, 1858, 1859 and 1868); and the Duke of Westminster (1880, 1882, 1886 and 1899).
1201. Steve Donoghue—1915, 1917 (substitute), 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1925.
1202. Mr. Hilton, who in the 'Sporting Magazine' of 1804, is said to have served the Jockey Club for 34 years and is described by contemporaries as a 'man of importance in the eyes of Newmarket'.
1203. Mr. Samuel Betts was official starter for the Jockey Club during most of the time Mr. Hilton was the judge, and he is generally regarded as the starter of the first of these classic races.
1204. In 1844, when 'Maccabeus' was substituted for 'Running Rein' by Goodman Levy. Lord George Bentinck discovered the fraud, the case was tried in the Court of Exchequer on the 1st July, 1844, and 'Maecabeus' (or 'Running Rein') was disqualified—the award being given to Colonel Peel's 'Orlando'.
1205. On a sure winner—a 'dead cert'. 'Father' Bill Daley is the greatest trainer of jockeys and horses in the U.S.A.
1206. In 1865, when the Comte de Lagrange's 'Gladiator' won the race.
1207. In 1913, Miss Emily Wilding Davison, a Suffragette, rushed on to the course and collided with the King's horse. Both she and Herbert Jones, the jockey, were seriously injured; Miss Davison died of her injuries.
1208. No. They merely hold the race meeting there by the courtesy of the holders of the copyhold of the Downs.
1209. On the occasion of Queen Victoria's accession the Royal Racing Stud was put up for auction, and sold on the 25th October, 1837, for £16,476.
1210. Tattersall's, the 'high 'change of horseflesh' was first established near Hyde Park Corner in 1766 by Richard Tattersall for the sale of horses.
1211. Generally speaking, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire breed the best horses. Our English horses are as mixed as the inhabitants, and the frequent introduction of foreign blood stock has given us a variety of which no other country, except perhaps America can boast.

1212. In July and August each year the horserace or 'Palio' takes place in the Plaza at Siena, Italy. This race has been run regularly since 1650, and is really a contest between the different parts of the City each of which is represented by nine or ten men in mediæval costume and a horse. Each horse receives the benediction of the parish church a few hours before it runs—the horse being led up to the altar and solemnly blessed by the priest.

## XXXIII—RELIGION

## QUESTIONS

1213. Who are the Cowley Fathers?  
 1214. Who was Buddha?  
 1215. What is the Eucharist?  
 1216. What was the Tractarian Movement?  
 1217. What was a scapegoat?  
 1218. Can you define apotheosis?  
 1219. Who introduced 'The Great Heresy' into Egypt?  
 1220. Does the Inquisition still exist?  
 1221. What is Arianism?  
 1222. Who were the Cynics?  
 1223. What is an ambo?  
 1224. What is a Consistory Court?  
 1225. What is Confucianism?  
 1226. Do you know what the Holy Coat of Treves is?  
 1227. Who was Elizabeth Barton?  
 1228. Who were the Gnostics?  
 1229. What Englishman became Pope?  
 1230. What is the priestly tonsure supposed to represent?  
 1231. What is the Sanhedrim?  
 1232. When and by whom was the Jesuits founded?  
 1233. What are the principal religions of India?  
 1234. What was the Pagan counterpart of Satan?  
 1235. What was the Holy Grail?  
 1236. Into what seven canonical hours is the Divine Office of the Catholic Church divided?  
 1237. What Mohammedan mosque was originally a Christian Cathedral?

1238. In which London church is the heart of a king supposed to be buried?
1239. What is an ephod?
1240. What is a hexapla?
1241. Can you define an Agnus Dei?
1242. Who was George Fox?
1243. What is Yôm Kippur?
1244. Do you know what the decalogue is?
1245. What is Deism?
1246. Who were the Culdees?
1247. What is a dagoba?
1248. Do you know what a daganal is?
1249. What is the 'Dies Irae'?
1250. What are the Vedas?
1251. Can you define a stool of repentance?
1252. What is Devil worship?
1253. Who were the Ebionites?
1254. Who was Huitzilopochtli?
1255. What is meant by Housel?
1256. What is a houri?
1257. Where did modern Spiritualism originate?
1258. Who was the first medium to bring psychic phenomena to England?

## ANSWERS

1213. An Anglican order founded by the Rev. R. M. Benson in 1865 at Cowley St. John, Oxford 'for the cultivation of a life dedicated to God according to the principles of poverty, chastity and obedience'. The garb is a black frock confined by a girdle of the same colour, and a long black cloak.
1214. Strictly speaking, Buddha is not an individual, but a condition—the highest form of mystical existence: but the name is generally applied to the founder of the philosophy bearing that name, Siddhartha Guatama, an Indian native prince who in the sixth century before Christ, forsook riches, home and family to perfect his ideal, eventually founding the religious code known as Buddhism.
1215. Under the doctrine of Transubstantiation it is believed that the bread and wine in the Holy Communion actually becomes the blood and body of Christ; reading literally the cryptic remark of Christ at the Last Supper. This transformed bread and wine are known as the Blessed Eucharist. Belief in the mystery of the Blessed Eucharist is a *sine qua non* to the Catholic Churches—both Roman and Anglo Catholic.

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1216. A religious movement which started about 1833 under the leadership of Newman, Pusey, Keble and other High Church Oxford dons (although Cardinal Newman denied any actual leadership), which published the famous 'Tracts for the Times', and advocated *inter alia* a higher degree of ceremonial. There is no doubt that their enthusiasm put new life into the Church of England, although the conversion of several of their leaders to the Church of Rome led to the charge that the movement was merely a feeder to Rome.
1217. In the Jewish faith the Ritual of the Atonement culminated in the sending of a goat out of the camp bearing on its head all the iniquities of the community, as commanded in Leviticus 16, verses 20-29. This was known as the Scapegoat and hence the name has come to apply to anyone who bears the brunt of another's misdeeds.
1218. This term amongst the Greeks and Romans indicated the elevation of a mortal to the dignity of a god. The Emperors were accorded divine honours in virtue of their rank.
1219. Akh-en-aten, who seems to have been of foreign origin, introduced into Egypt the worship of Aten, the solar disc which for a time displaced the old polytheism of the ancient Egyptians.
1220. Yes, the Congregation of the Holy Office, the ecclesiastical court for the suppression of heresy (known as the Inquisition) still exists in Rome, but its jurisdiction is limited to the suppression of heretical literature. The Holy Office ceased to exist in France in 1772, in Portugal in 1820, and in Spain in 1834.
1221. The creed of a formidable sect which arose in the fourth century as followers of Arius of Alexandria, and denied the divinity of Christ. The Council of Nice was convened in A.D. 325 by the Emperor Constantine to enquire into the heresy.
1222. A Greek philosophical sect, of which Diogenes (414-322 B.C.) was the most famous representative, who taught that virtue was the only good, and condemned as wicked all the arts and sciences, pleasures and riches. The sect was founded by Antisthenes, a pupil of Socrates.
1223. A large pulpit having, as the name implies, two ascents, which was used in former times for the reading of the Gospel and Epistles. It is still used in some Catholic Churches.
1224. A Consistory Court is a high ecclesiastical court of the Church of England or the Roman Catholic Church. It was originally a private Council of State under the Roman Empire,

1225. The Ethical Code of Kungfutzé or Confucius, who flourished about the 5th or 6th century before Christ, which set forth an elaborate and lofty code of morals. Its doctrine of divine reverence for established social relations has been regarded as the cause of China's backwardness in the march of modern civilization.
1226. A garment claimed to have been worn by Christ and now preserved in Treves Cathedral. It is said to have been brought from Jerusalem in the fourth century by St. Helena.
1227. A Kentish girl who was known as the Holy Maid of Kent, who claimed to have divine inspiration. She foretold dire calamities to the nation and a violent death to Henry VIII if the King divorced Catherine of Aragon and married Anne Boleyn—neither of which prognostications appear to have been fulfilled. Anne Barton and her followers were hanged at Tyburn, 21st April, 1534.
1228. A Christian sect which flourished between the 1st and 6th centuries and endeavoured to reconcile the teaching of Christianity with the older Greek philosophy. They taught that knowledge was the only celestial talisman, rejecting the superiority of faith: that God was incomprehensible to man's understanding and rejecting all literal interpretations of the Scriptures.
1229. Nicholas Breakspear (pope: 1154-59) was born at Abbots Langley, near St. Albans, and educated at the Benedictine Abbey of St. Albans. His reign was notable for the struggles between the Empire and the Papacy, and perpetual trouble with Frederick Barbarossa. Breakspear is the only Englishman who has ever worn the Papal tiara.
1230. The Crown of Thorns worn by Christ at his execution.
1231. The Council of Seventy. The supreme Council of the Jews which, strictly speaking, consisted of seventy-two members, presided over by the High Priest. It comprised an equal number of priests, scribes and elders. It is described in Numbers XI, verse 16, and in Matthew V, verse 22.
1232. The Society of Jesus, otherwise the Jesuit Order, was founded by Ignatius Loyola in 1534-40. Loyola was originally a page to Ferdinand V of Spain, and became an officer in the army. Wounded in the legs at Pampeluna in 1521, he devoted himself to religion and founded his Society in Paris, 27th September, 1540. Loyola was subsequently canonized.
1233. Hinduism, Mohammedism, Brahminism and Buddhism.
1234. Amongst the Greeks and Romans, Saturn was the nearest counterpart, and Loki amongst the Scandinavians. Curiously enough, the Indians of North America recognized an evil spirit called *Lox*. It is possible that this name was derived



from Europe by means of the Vikings who undoubtedly visited America in remote times.

1235. The talisman of Arthurian and Continental romance, the quest of which was the object of the Knights of the Round Table. It is supposed to have been the chalice used at the Last Supper in which the blood from the Five Wounds of Christ was miraculously preserved.
1236. (i) Matins or Nocturnal Office, to which is annexed Lauds or Morning Praise; (ii) Prime; (iii) Tierce; (iv) Sext; (v) None; (vi) Vespers or Evensong; (vii) Compline.
1237. St. Sophia at Constantinople was dedicated as a Christian Cathedral in 537. When Constantinople fell into the hands of the Turks on May 29th, 1453, the cathedral became a mosque—which it has remained ever since.
1238. Tradition says that the heart of Richard Cœur de Lion is buried in All Hallows by the Tower. His body is buried at Rouen.
1239. The vestment of a Jewish priest, particularly the High Priest, elaborately ornamented with emblematic designs of rich gems.
1240. An edition of the Old Testament executed by Origen in the third century in parallel Hebrew and Greek scripts.
1241. A tablet of wax on which the figure of Christ is impressed as the Lamb of God. These are solemnly blessed by the Pope and issued in the first and every seventh year of his pontificate, on the Saturday after Easter. An Agnus Dei cannot be purchased.
1242. Born 1624, George Fox was the founder of the Society of Friends. Rejecting all ritual and dogma, and formulating his beliefs on the revelation which he received, he evolved a faith, simple and unambitious, which satisfied the moral needs of the quiet worshipper of a literal turn of mind. The Society was founded in 1646 when Fox was 22 years old. His journal is regarded as a classic, but he also wrote other works of a devotional nature. He married Margaret Fell, widow of Judge Fell, of Swarthmore Hall, Cumberland. He died in 1691 and is buried in Bunhill Row, London.
1243. The Jewish Day of Atonement, and the most important religious function in their calendar. The atoning ritual reaches its climax on the 10th day of Tisri (the 7th month), shortly before the Feast of Tabernacles. Yôm Kippur is unique in the Jewish year for several reasons: firstly, because it is the only Jewish feast provided by the Law. Furthermore, this is the only occasion when the High Priest enters the Holy of Holies, and also because on this occasion he offers incense before the Mercy Seat. This is the time, too, when the scapegoat is sent away bearing the sins of the community.

1244. The Ten Commandments given by God to Moses on Mount Sinai, contained on the two tables of stone.
1245. Belief in a personal God, whilst rejecting the Christian doctrines.
1246. A Scottish monastic fraternity not attached to any particular order which existed from the 9th to the 14th centuries.
1247. A building dedicated to the preservation and custody of relics of Buddha.
1248. The Philistine feast in honour of their fish god, Baal Dagon.
1249. "The Day of Wrath." A famous Latin hymn written somewhere about the 13th century and sung at Mass for the dead. In translated form it is used in the Church of England.
1250. The holy writings of the Hindus, which consist of prayers, hymns, sacred precepts and formulae.
1251. It was a seat placed near the pulpit in Scottish churches in former times, on which repentant sinners did penance during sermon time.
1252. A form of worship common in parts of Africa, Asia and America, which uses numerous rituals for the propitiation of evil spirits.
1253. A first century branch of the Nazarines. They were of two kinds, those who observed all the Christian precepts but added some Jewish ceremonies, and those who denied the divinity of Christ.
1254. The Supreme Being in the religions of old Mexico, and, as a specialized deity, the god of war. As a humming bird, he is supposed to have led the Aztecs to a new home, and is, therefore, the chief divinity of the Aztecs.
1255. The old English name, prior to the Reformation, for the Eucharist. Its correct meaning is 'Sacrifice'.
1256. A name applied to the beautiful virgins who await the devout Moslems on their arrival in Paradise. The word is a Frenchified version of the Arabic Hawrā—a black-eyed virgin.
1257. In the cottage of the Foxes at Hydesville, New York State, on the 31st March, 1848. Raps and knocks had been heard by the children, Margaret (aged 14) and Kate (aged 11), which began to convey coherent messages, and which investigation appears to have corroborated.
1258. Mrs. Hayden, wife of an American journalist, arrived in 1852. She met with much opposition here, but succeeded in impressing such eminent men as Professor de Morgan, and Rev. A. W. Hobson.

## XXXIV—SCIENCE

## QUESTIONS

1259. What is a debuscope?
1260. What is Ohm's law?
1261. What is a hygrometer?
1262. What is the technical definition of a sphere?
1263. What is the first record we have of electricity?
1264. When was the first telegraph constructed?
1265. Can you define gravitation?
1266. If a penny and a feather are dropped from the ceiling to the floor of a chamber from which the air has been expelled, which will reach the floor first?
1267. What is the etymology of the word electricity?
1268. What are Fumeroles and Solfataras?
1269. Why is snow white?
1270. Is a stronger current of electricity required for the working of a telephone than a telegraph?
1271. What is an anemometer?
1272. What is apocatastasio?
1273. What is the earliest known work on Arithmetic?
1274. What causes a spinning top to stand erect?
1275. What is the 'eye' of a storm?
1276. What stone is a natural barometer?
1277. Who first demonstrated the pressure of the atmosphere?
1278. What is a endiometer?
1279. Do you know what Pharaoh's serpents are?
1280. Who was the earliest announcer on the staff of the B.B.C.?
1281. What does Samuel Pepys say about the weighing of air?
1282. What is the best metal for aerial wire?
1283. At what rate do ether waves travel?
1284. What is the weight of a pint of water?
1285. What is the difference between a black and a white frost?
1286. When was the first steam turbine made?
1287. What is an actinometer?
1288. What was the earliest form of luminant?
1289. Who was the father of modern mathematics?
1290. When did the scientific study of electricity begin?
1291. What is meant by ductile?
1292. What is pewter?

1293. When was fresh meat first successfully transported from America to England ?
1294. When were the Arabic numerals first introduced into Europe ?
1295. When did the first telephone conversation take place ?
1296. What is, comparatively, the thickness of ice in relation to its weight-carrying capacity ?
1297. Who first observed bacteria ?
1298. When was the first map of the heavens made ?

## ANSWERS

1259. An instrument invented by M. Débus, as a modification of the kaleidoscope, consisting of two highly polished plates set at an angle of  $70^\circ$  with each other before an object in order to obtain various designs in reflection.
1260. The unit of electrical resistance, discovered by the Bavarian physicist George Simon Ohm (1787-1854).
1261. An instrument for determining the amount of moisture present in the air.
1262. A solid body, every point of whose surface is equidistant from a point within, called the centre.
1263. Thales in 600 B.C. is said to have known the rubbed properties of amber, but it was not until 1600 that Gilbert made any further discoveries. Otto von Guericke constructed the first electrical machine in 1647.
1264. In 1747 Watson and others experimented in the transmission of electricity over an insulated wire.
1265. The force which tends to attract all bodies towards the centre of the earth—thereby causing all unsupported bodies to fall.
1266. They will arrive at the bottom together. The greater mass of the penny enables it to push its way through the air better than the lighter feather, but when the air is removed, the feather is under no such disability and falls, inch for inch, with the penny.
1267. It is taken from the Greek word 'Eleektron' meaning amber: electricity having been first produced artificially by rubbing amber.
1268. Fumaroles are smoke vents from volcanoes, emitting quantities of steam and other gases. Fumaroles are called Solfataras when a large percentage of sulphur is emitted.
1269. It is due to the fact that all the elementary colours of light (violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange and red) are blended together in the radiance that is thrown off from the surface of the crystals.

1270. It has been calculated that the current required for the working of a telephone is about a thousand million times less than that required for ordinary telegraphic work.
1271. A word taken from the Greek *anemos*, wind, and *metron*, a measure. An instrument for measuring either the velocity or the pressure of the wind.
1272. A Greek word meaning 're-establishment', used as a technical scientific term for a return to a previous position or condition.
1273. The Rhind Papyrus found in the ruins of the Ramesseum at Thebes. It was evidently written somewhere about 1650 B.C. and describes itself as 'a likeness of older writings of the time of King Re-Maat-Re' who reigned 1849-1801 B.C. It is 18 feet long and 13 inches wide. The Papyrus is on exhibition in the British Museum.
1274. It maintains its upright position by (1) the force of the earth's gravitation, which pulls it down, and (2) the centrifugal force which pulls horizontally in all ways at once. The combination of these two forces maintains the top in a vertical position.
1275. An opening between the storm clouds, giving a gleam of sunlight, or at least promise of improved weather.
1276. The *semakuir* of Northern Finland is a dark grey stone, but when the damp arrives it blackens, conspicuously so on the spots previously white. It is composed of clay and fossilized organic matter, mottled with rock salt and nitre, the latter being slightly deliquescent—hence the phenomenon.
1277. Galileo discovered the pressure of the air to be 15 lb. to the square inch (1564), Toricelli demonstrated it (1643), and it was found by Blaise Pascal, in 1647, to vary with the height.
1278. An apparatus invented by Dr. Priestly in 1772 to ascertain the purity of atmospheric air, or the quantity of oxygen contained in it.
1279. Dangerous chemical toys composed of sulpho-cyanide of mercury. They first appeared in Paris in the summer of 1865.
1280. Mr. A. S. Hibberd, who was with the B.B.C. at its inception, was their first official announcer. This gentleman is still connected with them in the same capacity.
1281. Diary 1 Feb., 1664. The King did 'mightily laugh at Gresham College for spending time only in weighing of air and doing nothing else since they sat.'
1282. Phosphor or silicon bronzes are very good, but the ideal metal for aerial wires is copper. Enamelled wire is better than fabric covered wire.

1283. At the rate of 300,000,000 metres per second.
1284. A pint of pure water at no degrees centigrade weighs a pound and a quarter.
1285. A white or hoar frost results from the coldness of the earth, which, from its radiating power, is always varying; a black frost results from the coldness of the atmosphere which is at the time overshadowed by a dull cloud, giving darkness to everything and a leaden appearance to the frozen surface of water.
1286. In 120 B.C. Hero devised a turbine-like steam engine. It would be regarded as a mere toy to-day, but Hero made it do mechanical work in opening and closing the doors of a shrine, much to the mystification of the worshippers.
1287. This was an instrument invented by the great astronomer, Sir John Herschel, for measuring the heating and chemical effects of light. It is now generally discarded in favour of the pyrheliometer, but a modified form of actinometer is used in photography.
1288. Firebrands of resinous woods, rope soaked in resin, fibre soaked in fat or wax, or similar substances were made into torches. Oil lamps of a more or less crude description existed centuries before the Christian era, but candles were not invented until A.D. 1200.
1289. The French philosopher, René Descartes, who in 1637 brought forth his system of algebraic geometry.
1290. About the year 1789. In this year commenced the controversy between the two great electrical pioneers Volta and Galvani concerning the scientific nature of electricity.
1291. Capable of being drawn out into wires. Metals possess the property of ductility in a much higher degree than any other elements.
1292. An alloy of 20 per cent. lead with 80 per cent. of tin. Pewter was formerly extremely popular for making various domestic utensils. Its popularity has been revived of recent years.
1293. In 1876, when the first cold storage by artificially produced temperature was used.
1294. In A.D. 1000, when the Arabs also introduced the multiplication table to Europe.
1295. In London on July 14th, 1877, the wires having been laid between the Queen's Theatre in Long Acre, and the Canterbury Music Hall on the Surrey side of the Thames. Ten years later, February 1st, 1887, the King of the Belgians, from his palace in Brussels, carried on a long conversation with M. Grevy at the Elysée in Paris.

1296. Ice one inch thick will support a man; four inches thick will support cavalry; five inches thick will support an eighty-four pound cannon; ten inches thick will support a multitude; eighteen inches thick will support a fully loaded railroad train.
1297. In 1677 Anton Van Leewenhoek, a Dutch linen draper, whose hobby was glass grinding, evolved an excellent lens with which he proceeded to magnify water, saliva, and putrefying matter. By means of his crude microscope Leewenhoek discovered that everything he examined was filled with a living and moving organism, which he called 'animalculae'.
1298. Anaximander, of Miletus, is said to have been the inventor of celestial charts about 570 B.C. This may be the earliest record of a map of the heavens, but it is difficult to understand that celestial maps or diagrams were not in existence long prior to this date. As a matter of fact, the Chinese are known to have understood astronomy as far back as 2857 B.C., and the Hindoos about 3102 B.C., irrespective of the Chaldeans, Egyptians, and ancient Greeks.

### XXXV—SLANG TERMS

#### QUESTIONS

1299. What is meant by 'posh'?
1300. What is meant by 'san fairy ann'?
1301. What is the origin of the word 'Yankee'?
1302. What is meant by 'getting the bird'?
1303. What is meant by 'heck'?
1304. What are 'gallaces'?
1305. What is meant by 'napoo'?
1306. What is the origin of the word humbug?
1307. What is the French equivalent of the slang term 'He's gone west' or 'He's pegged out'?
1308. What was the origin of the slang term 'Clink' and 'Bride-well', meaning gaol?
1309. What is the slang word for a prison in French, Italian, Spanish and German?
1310. What is meant by 'keck-handed'?
1311. What is the real meaning of 'Blimey' or 'Gor Blimey'?
1312. What do the North Country words 'gaffer' and 'gammer' signify?

1313. What is the origin of the expression 'Getting the wind up' ?  
 1314. What is the meaning of 'Keeping one's end up' ?  
 1315. Do you know what 'srike' means ?  
 1316. What is the origin of 'A square deal' ?  
 1317. What is the cause of slang ?  
 1318. From what language does the word 'toff' come to us ?  
 1319. What is meant by a shebeen ?  
 1320. Whence comes the slang word 'git' meaning 'get out' ?  
 1321. What is the origin of the name Sambo, as applied to a coloured man ?  
 1322. Why are lunatics colloquially said to have gone 'doolally' ?  
 1323. What is the meaning of 'kibosh' ?

## ANSWERS

1299. This is a Hindustani word meaning smart, trim, fine. It is a word imported by the Indian Army.  
 1300. This is a relic of Anglo-French relations during the Great War. A typical soldier's attempt at French idiom, it should correctly be 'ça ne fait rien': i.e., 'It doesn't matter'.  
 1301. The most probable of many theories derives the word from Indian mispronunciation of the word 'English' or 'Anglais', as applied to early colonists in New England.  
 1302. When a theatrical artiste is a failure and is received hostilely by his audience, he is said to have 'got the bird', in reference to the audience's desire for him to fly away out of sight.  
 1303. 'How the Heck' is an oath common in Lancashire and in U.S.A. It is derived from the same Anglo-Saxon source as the German 'Hex'=witchcraft.  
 1304. In Lancashire and Yorkshire this word signifies braces.  
 1305. This is another wartime importation; it signifies 'Finished,' 'All up', from the French 'Il n'y a plus'.  
 1306. It is a corruption of the Irish word 'Uim bog', which means soft copper or worthless money, in reference to a debased coinage which was made by James II at the Dublin Mint, the intrinsic value of which was twopence sterling for every twenty shillings of 'uim bog'.  
 1307. Il a passé l'arme à gauche: literally, 'He has passed his weapon to the left.'  
 1308. The clink was an old prison on the Bankside, and Bridewell Palace, Fleet Street, once a royal palace, later became a famous prison—hence these words became synonymous with prison,



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1309. French: le violon (the fiddle)  
Italian: la gabbia (the cage)  
Spanish: la caponera (the hencoop)  
German: das Loch (the hole).
1310. This is a North Country term, signifying clumsy, awkward or left handed.
1311. This is a corruption of the rather dreadful oath 'God blind me'. It is distinctly a Cockneyism.
1312. These words are not, strictly speaking, slang, but genuine old English survivals—a fact which will be found to apply to a large percentage of slang expressions. 'Gaffer' really means an old man, but is used rather as a term of friendship in Lancashire, very much as 'Mate' is in London. Gammer means an old wife (cf. the old play 'Gammer Girton's Needle').
1313. The origin of this expression is somewhat remote, but it seems to imply that one's hair is standing on end with fear, as if blown up by a strong wind.
1314. This is a cricket term which has crept into the every day vocabulary. Literally 'Keep your wicket up', i.e., guard your wicket. It has come to mean paying one's way or keeping going.
1315. To scream. This is a Northern expression which has the dignity of antiquity. It is used by Chaucer and sundry other old poets.
1316. This slang expression is culled from the card table—implying dealing the cards squarely, equally among the four corners of the table.
1317. Language is of so ephemeral a nature that any outside influence affects it: foreign intercourse, a new game, trade jargon, etc. In industrial districts local slang terms have arisen from recondite trade technicalities; sportsmen's and sailors' slang are redolent of their pursuits. Much of our English slang is, as might be expected, culled from the sea or from one or other of our national sports. The Great War was responsible for many words corrupted from French and German. The slang of to-day is the accepted language of to-morrow.
1318. 'Toff', meaning a smartly dressed person, is a Jewish expression.
1319. In Ireland this word applies to a house where 'poteen' or unlicensed liquor is sold. The American word 'Shebang' meaning a house, is corrupted from it.

1320. This word has come to us from U.S.A., doubtless through the influence of the cinema. It was borrowed by the Americans from the Arabic 'Gih' (go) 'Gat' (went).
1321. This is a corruption of 'Zambo', the native word for the off-spring of a negro and a mulatto.
1322. This expression has come to us from the Indian Army. Dulali is a well known Lunatic Asylum in India.
1323. Kibosh, is nothing more or less than the old heraldic word 'Cabosh', a head cut from the trunk. Hence to put the 'kibosh' on a thing is merely to put the lid on it, i.e., finish it off.

## XXXVI—SPORT

## QUESTIONS

1324. What is the length of a Rugby pitch, from touch line to touch line?
1325. What are the principal national games of Canada?
1326. What body controls the laws of tennis?
1327. What is the diameter of a push-ball?
1328. What is pallone?
1329. What are the Scottish and Irish variations of hockey?
1330. How is the word 'ski' pronounced and why?
1331. What is the usual length of a pair of skis?
1332. What is a luge?
1333. What length and breadth is a badminton court?
1334. Where was the earliest greyhound track in London?
1335. What alpine climber first reached the summit of Mont Blanc?
1336. What is the earliest record we have of a pack of fox hounds?
1337. Who first wrote on the subject of fishing?
1338. What London building has a golf course on the roof?
1339. Who introduced round arm bowling into cricket?
1340. What prize-fighter has a memorial in Westminster Abbey?
1341. What is the greatest number of wickets taken by one bowler with consecutive balls?
1342. What is a bandcrilla?
1343. Who invented billiards?
1344. What is the greatest ladies' football club in the history of the game?
1345. Who holds the world's speedboat record?
1346. Who holds the world's land motoring record?

- 1347. Who was the youngest Channel swimmer?
- 1348. Who is the most successful lady motorist?
- 1349. What is a rogue?
- 1350. What were the Isthmian games?
- 1351. What is the chief English Archery Club?
- 1352. Who first attempted to swim the Channel?
- 1353. What is the first mention of bull-baiting in England?
- 1354. When is the first record of Japanese wrestling?
- 1355. When did the art of fencing come to England?
- 1356. What is a shikari?
- 1357. Who "invented" baseball?
- 1358. When do we first find mention of football?

### ANSWERS

- 1324. One hundred and ten yards.
- 1325. Lacrosse and hockey.
- 1326. The Lawn Tennis Association.
- 1327. Six feet.
- 1328. Formerly the national game of Italy. It dates back to Roman times, and roughly resembles football, although it also bears some relation to tennis. An attempt was made to popularize the game here years ago under the name of 'Oallone', but without much success.
- 1329. Shinty (Scottish) and hurling (Irish).
- 1330. It is pronounced 'shee'; being a Scandinavian word, the sk corresponds with our sh.
- 1331. From 8 to 9 feet.
- 1332. A small sledge, the use of which has become a winter sport.
- 1333. Length 44 feet, breadth 20 feet.
- 1334. It has been said that greyhound coursing was indulged in, in the Soho district, three hundred years ago.
- 1335. Horace Benedict de Saussure, the Swiss geologist and physicist, reached the summit (15,781 feet above the Mediterranean Sea) in company with a guide, Jacques Balmat, in 1786.
- 1336. In February, 1833, Lord Arundel in a letter mentions that his ancestor Lord Arundel kept a pack of foxhounds from 1690-1700, and that they were in the family till 1782, when they were sold to Hugh Meynell of Quarndon Hall, Leicestershire.

1337. Aristotle in his 'Natural History'.
1338. Adelaide House, London Bridge, has a large putting green on the roof, from whence the Thames Valley can be seen for miles. Shrubs and small trees give it an extraordinarily rustic appearance.
1339. The honour has been claimed for several people. Dr. Grace awarded the credit to John Willes, Esq., of Sutton Valence (who died in 1852) and the notice on Mr. Willes' gravestone in Sutton Valence Churchyard corroborates this. Other equally good authorities claim the credit for Messrs. Knight, of Alton, Broadbridge and Lillywhite.
1340. John Brougham, champion prize-fighter of England, who, at his death was verger of the Abbey, has a gravestone in the west cloister of the Abbey.
1341. On 28th June, 1893, in a match between Murthly Asylum, Perth, and the Dundee Royal Asylum, a Murthly player took eight wickets with ten balls for no runs. He started bowling at the end of an over, taking a wicket. Every ball in the next over dismissed a batsman and with the third and fourth balls of the next over he took two wickets. Seven were bowled and one caught.
1342. The barbed dart, decorated with brightly coloured paper or ribbon, which the toreadors thrust into the bull's neck and shoulders to irritate the animal to combat.
1343. According to Haydn, the French ascribe the invention of billiards as we know the game to an artist named Henrique Devigne in 1571. The game was popularized by Louis XIV, and evidently came to England about that time, as, in 1674, Cotton gave a description of it in 'Compleat Gamester'. Slate billiard tables were introduced into England in 1827.
1344. Dick Kerr's Ladies, of Preston, which consistently carried everything before it, repeatedly beating the French Ladies' and other female teams. Originally recruited exclusively from the staff of Messrs. Dick Kerr, Ltd., of Preston, it in later years became less exclusive, recruiting girls from all over the town.
1345. Mr. Kaye Don, who beat the world's speedboat record on 10th July, 1931, covering 110 miles per hour, had previously set up a record of 103.49 miles per hour. He made the trip in the speedboat 'Miss England II,' belonging to Lord Wakefield, in which Sir Henry Seagrave lost his life. She cost £40,000 to build and has a single-bladed propeller. Kaye Don did the outward mile at 107.94 miles per hour and the return mile at 112.06 miles per hour.
1346. Sir Malcolm Campbell who set up the record at Daytona Beach on 6th February, 1931, of 247.7 miles per hour.

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1347. Miss Peggy Duncan, aged 19, of South Africa, who, in 1930, swam the Channel in 16 hours, 17 minutes.
1348. The Hon. Mrs. Victor Bruce (née Mildred Mary Petre) is the holder of 17 world records and of the 24 hour record. She also holds the cross-Channel motor boat record. Driving a car single-handed, she covered the longest distance of any man or woman, doing 2,164 miles in 24 hours.
1349. A lawn game something like lawn billiards, but also, as regards points, like croquet, from which game it seems to have been adapted. The object of the game is to drive your opponent's ball in contact with your own, after a stroke from a short-handled mallet, getting either or both balls through a ring, at the stroke.
1350. These games—foot-races, trials of strength, etc.—were of a sacred nature, and held in the Isthmus of Corinth in honour of the sea-god Melicertes. They were instituted 1406 B.C. by Sisyphus. They were reinstituted by Theseus in honour of Neptune, and were revived by Julius Caesar in 60 B.C., and by Julian the Apostate in A.D. 362.
1351. The Royal Toxophilite Club.
1352. A Mr. Johnson who, on 24th August, 1872, tried to swim from Dover to Calais. He swam seven miles in 65 minutes and then had to give up on account of the cold.
1353. This old form of 'sport', which with bear-baiting, was the most popular amusement of Elizabethan and Stuart England, is first mentioned in the reign of King John, when there was a bull-baiting at Stamford in 1209. The next reference is to a performance of this nature which was held in 1374 at Tutbury. The bull-ring in London was across the river at Bankside; there was another in Hockley in the Hole, Clerkenwell.
1354. 23 B.C., when the Shogun (Emperor) matched two powerful men, Kehayar and Nomino-Sukane. Sukane killed his opponent and became the Japanese god of physical sports.
1355. Some time between 1625-1635. It originated as back-swordsmanship and the refined rapier art that we know slowly evolved from this. Fencing was originally an essentially French art.
1356. This is a Hindu word meaning sportsman and is generally used to designate a native hunter who accompanies a European party in the capacity of expert. The word is sometimes loosely used to designate a European hunter himself.
1357. Colonel (afterwards General) Abner Doubleday, U.S. army devised the diagram and positions for playing this game in 1839. Hence, so far as any game can be regarded as being invented, the honour goes to Col. Doubleday.

1358. The game of football, it is stated, was played both by the Greeks, and by the Romans; the former of whom called it *episkuros* and the latter *harpastum*. Authorities claim that football is mentioned by Fitz-Stephen as an amusement of the English in the reign of Henry II, about 1160. This, however, is doubtful. The first undisputed mention of football occurs in a public edict of the reign of Edward III, 1347, by which football was prohibited, not perhaps from any objection to the game itself, but because it impeded the progress of archery. James II, of Scotland, also prohibited the game in the year 1457.

## XXXVII-STAGE

## QUESTIONS

1359. What are meant by the initials P.S. and O.P. ?  
 1360. How is the hero in a musical comedy or revue described ?  
 1361. Which was London's earliest theatre ?  
 1362. Where did Shakespeare's 'Globe' Theatre stand ?  
 1363. Which play is famous because the censor's ban was removed and the copyright ran out in the same year ?  
 1364. What are tabs ?  
 1365. Why is it considered unlucky to whistle in a theatre ?  
 1366. What is the Trades Union of the musical artist ?  
 1367. What is a 'book-flat' ?  
 1368. Of what are built-up scenery pieces, pillars, etc., generally made ?  
 1369. What was the Green Room ?  
 1370. Who is Props ?  
 1371. What is the actors' only compulsory holiday in the year ?  
 1372. Which was the first London theatre to have a revolving stage ?  
 1373. What are the official organs of the stage ?  
 1374. What is the official organ of the Variety Artists' Federation ?  
 1375. Which famous actor endowed a college and almshouses ?  
 1376. Who was America's greatest theatrical producer ?  
 1377. Which famous English actor was trained for the Church ?  
 1378. What is meant by a 'black-out' ?  
 1379. In what production was Mr. Charles Chaplin famous before he left England ?  
 1380. What famous actress is also a singer and pianist ?  
 1381. What well-known author was also a famous theatre manager ?

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1382. Who were the greatest tragic and comic actors in Ancient Rome?
1383. When was a real marriage solemnized on the stage of a theatre?
1384. Which dramatists, contemporaries of Shakespeare, have the greatest number of plays to their credit?
1385. What famous play of the 16th century, sometimes attributed to Shakespeare, has for its theme a contemporary murder?
1386. What two stage characters have the longest names?
1387. What 16th century play is based on Cervantes' 'Don Quixote'?
1388. Where did Edward Alleyn's famous Fortune Theatre stand?
1389. What are the 'flies' on the stage?
1390. What is the 'perch'?
1391. Who is the call boy?
1392. What is a 'cue'?
1393. What do you mean when you say an artiste 'dries up'?
1394. Who controls the artistes and staff?
1395. Who was the last male actor in this country who regularly acted female parts?
1396. What is the youngest age at which an English actress has appeared on the stage?
1397. Who was known as the African Roscius?
1398. Who was the greatest master of facial disguise?
1399. When was the first Sadler's Wells theatre built?
1400. How came the occupants of the gallery of a theatre to be called 'The gods'?

## ANSWERS

1359. P.S. means the 'prompt side' and O.P. means 'opposite prompt'. The prompt side is the side occupied by the stage manager (generally the left hand from the stage) and from whence all instructions emanate. O.P. is obviously the opposite side.
1360. As the Juvenile lead.
1361. The Theatre at Shoreditch. It stood somewhere about the corner of Great Eastern Street and Curtain Road.
1362. In Southwark on the Bankside—the site now occupied by Messrs. Barclay's Brewery.
1363. Ibsen's 'Ghosts'.
1364. Tableau curtains. The heavy curtains which fall between the acts.

1365. It is superstitiously regarded as 'whistling for the bird'.
1366. The Variety Artists' Federation. Offices, 18 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2.
1367. A piece of scenery hinged and folding like a book, forming corners of built-up rooms, etc.
1368. Papier maché.
1369. A room, now obsolete, where actors and actresses waited between the scenes, entertained their friends, and made themselves comfortable. Artistes are generally confined to their dressing-rooms now, when not wanted.
1370. The Property Master, who has charge of all stage properties which cannot come under the category of either scenery or wardrobe.
1371. Good Friday.
1372. The Coliseum, St. Martin's Lane.
1373. 'The Stage' and 'The Era'.
1374. 'The Performer'.
1375. Edward Alleyn, the greatest and wealthiest actor of his day, endowed in 1616 the College of God's Gift, Dulwich, and the Edward Alleyn Almshouses, Clerkenwell.
1376. David Belasco. Born in San Francisco of Portuguese parents on July 25th, 1854. Died in New York, 14th May, 1931.
1377. Mr. Matheson Lang.
1378. The complete extinction of all stage lights, generally to enable a quick change of scene without wasting time by lowering the curtain, the object being, of course, that the audience may not see the change taking place.
1379. Fred Karno's 'Mumming Birds'.
1380. Mdllc. Yvonne Arnaud, who after taking first prize at the Paris Conservatoire, toured for many years as a pianiste infant prodigy.
1381. Bram Stoker, author of 'Dracula', etc., was general manager for Sir Henry Irving.
1382. Claudius Aesopus was the greatest tragedian and Roscius the greatest comedian in Ancient Rome. They both amassed great fortunes and both were friends of Cicero. Aesopus died 55 B.C. and Roscius 62 B.C.
1383. Towards the close of the last century, when Miss Violet Mascotte, leading lady of the Violet Mascotte British Burlesque Co., married her manager, William Chasemore, on the stage of the Grand Opera House, Newark, New Jersey, during the performance of 'Sinbad, or the Lass who Loved



a Sailor'. Some years before that a centenarian comedian, Hiram Lester, married Mary Moseley on the stage of the Opera House, at Atalanta, Ga.

1384. Beaumont and Fletcher (Francis Beaumont 1586-1615, and John Fletcher 1576-1625), who have about 60 known plays to their credit. This is exclusive of the plays which Fletcher wrote in collaboration with Shakespeare and others.
1385. 'Arden of Feversham' is a play, pretty true to fact, upon the subject of the murder of Mr. Arden, of Feversham, by his wife, Alice, in 1550-1. All the characters in the drama were actual people, and the murder created a tremendous sensation at the time. Vide Machyn's Diary, etc., etc.
1386. Chrononhotonthologos and Aldiborontiphoscophornio, in Henry Carey's play (1734) named after the former character.
1387. Beaumont and Fletcher's clever farce 'The Knight of the Burning Pestle'. Extravagant as is 'Don Quixote', Beaumont and Fletcher's play is infinitely more so. It is a riot of horseplay and fun.
1388. Somewhere between Redcross Street and Golden Lane, London, E.C. The site is approximately placed in Playhouse Yard.
1389. The place above the stage where the ropes are hung, from which scene cloths are suspended, and the gallery surrounding this, where the flymen manipulate the ropes.
1390. The gallery on the side of the stage (generally the Prompt side) where the chief electrician controls the lights. There are also two smaller 'perches' on the Prompt and 'O.P.' sides, where the 'lime boys' work the arcs.
1391. A boy (or sometimes a girl) kept for the purpose of warning artistes when they are required on the stage.
1392. A given word, line or sign in a play which is understood as the signal for the entry or reply of another artiste, or as a sign for some action, change in lighting or musical action on the part of the orchestra.
1393. Forgets his lines, and is unable to proceed without prompting. A theatrical company is described as a 'dry up' when it is unable to proceed owing to lack of funds.
1394. The stage manager or director. He, in turn, is under the control of the general manager—familiarily known as the Front-of-the-House Manager.
1395. Edward Kinaston, the most popular male actor of female parts, who flourished in the reign of Charles II.

1396. Miss Victoria Vokes began her professional career at the Royal Surrey Theatre, London, when scarcely two years old, in a drama entitled 'The Avalanche'. Her sister, Jessie Vokes, appeared at the same theatre at the age of four and subsequently played there a round of juvenile characters.
1397. Ira Aldridge, the Negro tragedian, who died in 1867. He frequently appeared with Edmund Kean and was particularly happy in his characterisation of Othello. He had honours conferred on him by the Austrian Emperor and the Kings of Prussia and Sweden.
1398. The late Lon Chaney (actor and film star) who died on 26th August, 1930. His 'Quasimodo' in 'The Hunchback of Notre Dame' was a most uncannily perfect presentation. He has also been very successful as Mr. Wu.
1399. A place of amusement of some sort existed on about this site in Elizabethan times, built by one Forcer, but the name of Sadler's Wells arose from the fact that a certain Mr. Sadler, discovering a medicinal well on his property erected a building over it in 1680 and established an orchestra for the amusement of patients. From that arose a theatre, which was rebuilt in 1765. The present house was completed in 1931. The well is still to be seen in the theatre—much polluted.
1400. The occupants of the gallery of a theatre were called 'The gods' because they were high up and near the ceiling, which was generally painted blue to resemble the sky.

## XXXVIII—SUPERNATURAL AND SUPERSTITION

### QUESTIONS

1401. What is Walpurgis Night?
1402. Who was Matthew Hopkins?
1403. What is the Ka?
1404. What is lycanthropy?
1405. What is a vampire?
1406. Do you know what a cockatrice is?
1407. When was witchcraft first made a capital offence?
1408. What king wrote a book on witchcraft?
1409. Why is red hair regarded by some people as unlucky?
1410. What is bibliomancy?
1411. When was a cock tried in a court of law?
1412. What is a hypogriff?

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- 1413. What was the Cock Lane ghost?
- 1414. Can you tell what *strioporta* means?
- 1415. What were red pigs?
- 1416. Who is Rahoo?
- 1417. Who was Mettraton?
- 1418. Who was Merlin?
- 1419. What is a pentacle?
- 1420. What is *hocus pocus*?
- 1421. Do you know Robin Goodfellow?
- 1422. Where does a witch appear in the Bible?
- 1423. What Pope issued a bill against witchcraft?
- 1424. When was the last execution for witchcraft in England?
- 1425. What is demonomancy?
- 1426. What is necromancy?
- 1427. Who was Brisin?
- 1428. What is demonology?
- 1429. What part does brimstone play in superstition?
- 1430. What were djinns?
- 1431. Do you know what a banshee is?
- 1432. Who was Mother Shipton?
- 1433. What society has been formed to investigate apparently supernatural occurrences?
- 1434. What was a moon call?
- 1435. Which is the most famous ghost in literature?
- 1436. What was the Flying Dutchman?
- 1437. Which was the most respectable ghost in history?
- 1438. Who was Mephistopheles?

## ANSWERS

- 1401. The Feast of St. Walburga, an English saint who carried a mission into Germany (*c.* 780). It falls on 1st May and coincides with the old pagan feast celebrating the start of summer. St. Walburga has always been regarded as the patroness of the black and white arts of magic—hence, her festival was considered as particularly appropriate to witches, and was familiarly known as the ‘witches’ Sabbath’, when these dabblers in the occult were supposed to hold high holiday flying about on broomsticks and indulging in profane and obscene orgies.
- 1402. A notorious rascal of the Commonwealth period who set up in 1644 as ‘Witch Finder Generall’ to the State. He, with his assistant, John Stern, and a woman searcher made numerous journeys on horseback through Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, and

Hunts., charging as expenses the sum of one pound to every town visited. On arrival in a town, they sought out people suspected of witchcraft (and sometimes people who were not!) and by ingenious refinements of torture obtained 'confessions' from them, when they were handed over to condign 'justice'. Hopkins published his 'Discoverie of Witches' in 1644. He ultimately fell into his own trap—being accused of the Black Art, and when put to his own test—i.e. having his thumbs tied together and being thrown into a pond—he floated (a damning proof) and himself suffered execution as a witch.

1403. In the Egyptian belief, the Ka was the astral self, the double of the personality, which dwelt with the body as its protector during life and survived with the 'Ba' (soul) after death. Special apartments were constructed for the Ka in an Egyptian tomb.
1404. A form of insanity in which the patient imagines himself to be a wolf, and imitates the characteristics of that animal.
1405. According to superstition, certain dead who remain 'undead', and sustain themselves by rising from the grave each night, and sucking the blood of the living. The only way to 'lay' them was to disinter the body of the alleged vampire, and drive a stake through the heart. People dying from vampire bites, in turn became vampires themselves.
1406. A basilisk or fabulous serpent, said to have been hatched from an egg by a serpent. Its breath was fatal, and (according to some wise on the subject) its glance also.
1407. In 1541 (33 Henry VIII), confirmed in 1562 (5 Elizabeth) and again in 1603 (1 James I).
1408. James I of England wrote 'Daemonologie'.
1409. On account of an old tradition that Judas Iscariot had red hair and beard.
1410. Divination by certain references at hazard to pages, lines or verses of the Bible, and frequently resorted to by our ancestors.
1411. It was formerly supposed that if a cock laid an egg and hatched it, the offspring was a basilisk or a serpent. A cock in 1474 was suspected of having laid an egg and was tried in a Court of Law in Basle, being sentenced to be burnt alive together with his egg.
1412. A fabulous animal, like a horse in body, but with head, wings, forefeet and claws like an eagle. It is a popular heraldic charge and appears frequently in mediæval romances.
1413. An imposition practised by William Parsons, the sexton of St. Sepulchre's, his wife and daughter, by means of a female ventriloquist during 1760 and 1761 at No. 33 Cock Lane,

- London. It was at length detected by the investigations of Dr. Johnson and others, and the parents were pilloried and imprisoned 10th July, 1762.
1414. This is the old Frankish name for a witch.
1415. It was formerly supposed that Irish witches could turn wisps of hay and straw into red pigs, which they sold at market. When being driven home by the purchaser, however, the pigs assumed their original shapes.
1416. The Tormentor. One of the Hindu devils. He was worshipped as a means of averting the attacks of evil spirits. He seems to have possessed truly devilish characteristics.
1417. In Jewish Rabbinical legend, the Angel, one of the agents sent by God and by whom God the Father works. He receives the pure and simple essence of the divinity and bestows the gift of life upon all.
1418. *Par excellence*, THE Enchanter of Britain, who dwelt at the court of King Arthur. His origin is very obscure, but early legends agree in making him the offspring of Satan. He is probably a very early Celtic god, whom the efflux of time has transmogrified into a wizard.
1419. The five pointed star. A mystic symbol of remote origin, and very frequently met with amongst some races as a mascot for the averting of evil influences. In conjunction with a cross it was common in Europe for this purpose. It is now the emblem of Judaism.
1420. This word, which now means juggling and foolery, was formerly a word of magical import, believed to have been derived from 'Ochus Bochus', a magician and demon of the North. It is perhaps more probable that the word is a corruption of the Latin 'Hoc est corpus', the formula used in presenting the Eucharist, and is evidently an imitation of this action in some un-Christian rites.
1421. Otherwise Puck or Hob-Goblin. This is an English fairy or brownie of nocturnal habits. He is of happy disposition and believed to be one of the courtiers, if not the jester of the Court of Oberon.
1422. In the First Book of Samuel, Chapter xxviii, when Saul, having banished all the witches from Palestine, goes to consult the witch at Endor, who raises for his convenience the spirit of Samuel.
1423. Innocent VIII in 1484, when thousands of innocent persons were burnt, and many others killed by the tests applied.
1424. In 1716, when Mrs. Hicks and her daughter aged nine, were hanged at Huntingdon.

1425. Divination by means of demons. This divination takes place by the oracles they make or by the answers given to those who evoke them.
1426. Divination by means of the spirits of the dead. The word is taken from the Greek 'Nekros', dead, and 'Manteia' divinations. The case of the Witch of Endor previously referred to is an example of necromancy.
1427. An enchantress who figures in Mallory's 'Morte d'Arthur'. She plays an important part in the annunciation of Sir Galahad, and in the allurements of Lancelot.
1428. That branch of magic which deals with malevolent spirits. In religious science it has come to designate the act of dealing with beings who are not deities. Both King James I and Sir Walter Scott have written works on the subject of demonology.
1429. Pliny tells us that houses in his day were hallowed against evil spirits by the use of brimstone—possibly by burning it. In later years brimstone came to be associated with the Powers of Darkness.
1430. Otherwise 'Genii'; the supernatural spirits of Arabic, Persian and other Oriental literature. Occasionally their influence was for good, but more often they partook rather of the Oriental 'devil'. The Djinn makes frequent appearances in the pages of 'The Arabian Nights'.
1431. This is supposed to be a female spirit or fairy which in parts of Ireland is said to identify herself with certain important families, wailing mournfully in the vicinity of the family residence as a warning of the approaching death of one of the members.
1432. A famous witch and prophetess—probably what was known as a 'White Witch' i.e. a dabbler in 'white' Magic. She was born, Ursula Southiel (1488) and is said to have married Tobias Shipton, at Knaresborough, and died in 1561. Many of Mother Shipton's prophecies have been verified with remarkable fidelity, but many more which have been fostered on her—notably those connected with the Great War—are admittedly recent forgeries.
1433. The Society of Psychical Research, founded in 1882.
1434. An inanimate human monster, said to have been produced by Lunar influence, but according to Pliny, to be engendered by woman, without any male influence.
1435. The ghost of Hamlet's father, which appeared to Hamlet and gave him an account of his father's murder.
1436. The phantom ship of Vanderdecken, a 17th century sea captain of evil repute. The vessel disappeared whilst on a journey to the East via the Cape, and was never again seen.

A phantom ship was seen later tacking about the Cape of Good Hope, and the legend arose that Vanderdecken was condemned to cruise about the Cape for ever, seeking to enter Table Bay, but never succeeding.

1437. The Wesley Ghost, which was said to haunt the house of Rev. Samuel Wesley when John and Charles were children. It was on good terms with the family, and generally conducted itself in a manner worthy of a respectable clerical household.
1438. A materialization of the Evil One, who appeared to Faust and became his companion during his wanderings until the time came to claim him for the Infernal Regions. There are numerous forms of the Faustus legend, but the best known are Marlowe's 'Dr. Faustus' and Goethe's 'Faust'.

### XXXIX—ZOOLOGY

#### QUESTIONS

1439. What is entomology?
1440. How many legs has a 'laughing jackass'?
1441. What fish walks on land?
1442. What is the peculiarity of the Barbary ape?
1443. Do you know what a sponge is?
1444. When was the first elephant brought to England?
1445. What makes it possible for an eagle to look at the sun?
1446. Which animal has the largest horns?
1447. What creatures have teeth and tongue combined?
1448. Is there an animal that possesses three jaws?
1449. What insects cultivate plants for food?
1450. What birds leave the egg fully feathered?
1451. How long can a bird exist without food?
1452. What weight of earth do worms bring to the surface?
1453. What animal can jump the greatest distance?
1454. What fish fishes for fish?
1455. Is there a four-footed bird?
1456. What is brill?
1457. What fishes can sing?
1458. What is Bêche de Mer?
1459. What is behemoth?
1460. What animals hatch their eggs in their mouths?
1461. Which fishes clothe themselves?
1462. Is there a wingless bird?

- 1463. What animal walks on its head?
- 1464. How many times a minute does a flying fly flap its wings?
- 1465. How are cats able to extend and retract their claws?
- 1466. Which bird is swiftest in flight?
- 1467. What is an ichneumon?
- 1468. What is an otary?
- 1469. Do you know what an Aard wolf is?
- 1470. From what animal does the merino wool come?
- 1471. What is the technical meaning of a mammal?
- 1472. What is a maigre?
- 1473. What is a merlin?
- 1474. Do you know what the Felidae comprise?
- 1475. What is a hoopoe?
- 1476. What are the primates?
- 1477. What is a praying mantis?
- 1478. Has there ever been a shower of fishes?
- 1479. What is a cameleopard?

## ANSWERS

- 1439. That section of zoology which treats of the study of insects.
- 1440. Two. As a matter of fact it is a bird—a kingfisher. It is the national bird of Australia, locally known as the kukaburra. It has earned its name by its familiar cry which closely resembles an inane laugh.
- 1441. The walking goby, found in great numbers in the mud flats of tropical river mouths. The pectoral fins are articulated and muscular, enabling the fish to crawl and skip about in a ludicrous fashion with head raised and dorsal fins erect. The huge projecting eyes add to the grotesque appearance of this strange creature.
- 1442. Common enough in North Africa, its European habitat is entirely isolated to the Rock of Gibraltar.
- 1443. Just as the loofah is the skeleton of a plant, the sponge is the skeleton of a marine organism—an animal, or community of animals of a very low order.
- 1444. One of enormous size was presented to Henry III by the King of France in 1238. Polynaenus says that Caesar brought one to England 54 B.C. This, however, is apocryphal.
- 1445. The fact that it possesses a semi-transparent veil called a nictitating (i.e., winking) membrane, which automatically covers the eye when turned upon any ultra-brilliant object like the sun.



1446. The moose deer. The antlers frequently weigh from 50 to 60 pounds, and specimens have been found measuring 7 feet from tip to tip and over 4 feet in length measured on the curve.
1447. Snails and slugs. There are 135 rows of teeth on the tongue of the common garden snail, having 105 teeth on each row—giving a total of 14,175 teeth in the whole tongue. Many of the fish and marine fauna of the world also, in a more or less modified degree have tongue and teeth combined.
1448. The leech, which has three semi-circular jaws. Each jaw has something like 90 teeth, furnished with ragged edges as in a saw. When operating, the leech can move these teeth backwards and forwards with great rapidity, until it divides the skin of its victim.
1449. The gardener or leaf-cutting ant. A community was observed at Blumenau to cultivate the fungus on which they live, and by judicious selection to evolve a specially suitable variety. Their fungus garden was enclosed and protected from the light, and thither the ants conveyed strips of leaf crushed in their mandibles to supply the crop with organic food.
1450. The Australian talegalla. These large birds are hatched under a mound of earth, their first moult—from down to feathers—takes place inside the shell. Hence the chick is able to come into the world with a full complement of feathers.
1451. There is a case on record of hens being accidentally left without food for three or four weeks. They were discovered in an exhausted state, but soon recovered. The raptorial can go for long periods without food, and eagles are known to have fasted for 28 days without serious discomfort. It is alleged that the condor can fast for 40 days.
1452. Darwin estimated that by swallowing earth for the sake of the vegetable matter it contains and forming castings, earthworms bring to the surface as much as ten tons per acre per annum.
1453. The kangaroo, which leaps with ease from 60 to 70 feet, clearing deadwood fences from 12 to 15 feet in height.
1454. The angler fish or angler frog. This grotesque creature has articulated ventral and pectoral fins which enable it to walk and is equipped with a long filament over its mouth closely resembling sea-weed, which attracts smaller marine animals, enabling the angler to seize them in its powerful jaws.
1455. Yes, the *Opisthocomus Cristatus* from the island of Marajo in the lower Amazon. The two fore-feet appear in the embryo and continue perfectly formed for a few days, then gradually disappear.

1456. A flat fish, somewhere between a turbot and a sole, but for culinary purposes inferior to both.
1457. In the lagoons of Italy a little six inch chub, called the scievia, sticks its head out of the water and sings as daintily a song as a bird. These marine warblers collect in bands and hold regular concerts, and this doubtless gave rise to the fable of the sirens.
1458. The sea slug, trepang, which, when dried and split open is a great delicacy amongst the Chinese.
1459. This beast is mentioned in the book of Job. The word is really the Hebrew plural of the word for beasts. The animal in question is probably a hippopotamus.
1460. A fish of the genus *Arius*, allied to the catfish, and another of the genus *Chromis* from the sea of Galilee hatch their eggs in this manner, and a similar practice is witnessed in certain frogs.
1461. Many of the crab species are in the habit of clothing themselves with bits of seaweed, to make themselves look like weed-covered stones. They spend hours over the performance and sometimes produce remarkably clever results.
1462. The apteryx, a native of New Zealand, is wingless, or merely possesses a couple of rudimentary stumps where wings should be. This is said to be the only wingless bird now in existence.
1463. The cuttle-fish and other cephalopods. When walking, either on land or the sea bottom, the cuttle-fish proceeds with head down, mouth touching the ground, and the forward tentacles extended to grasp any supporting object, while the rear ones are contracted and folded.
1464. An ordinary fly flaps its wing 21,120 times a minute or 352 times a second. A bee, however, moves its wings when flying 26,400 times a minute or 440 times a second and when irritated, 330 times per second only.
1465. The bone to which the claw is attached has a rotary movement on the bone above, and a powerful ligament draws the former down and exhibits the claw.
1466. The swiftest bird is the kestrel, or English sparrow-hawk. It has been known to achieve a speed of 150 miles per hour.
1467. The Egyptian mongoose, a small carnivorous quadruped, which wages perpetual warfare on serpents and their eggs, and destroys crocodiles' eggs in large numbers.
1468. A seal inhabiting the sea coast and islands of America, mostly on the North Pacific, of which the sea lion and the sea bears are representatives. They are remarkable for their external ears.

1469. The name means 'earth wolf'. This is a South and East African carnivorous mammal (*Proteles Cristatus*), like a small striped hyena, but having the muzzle pointed, sharper ears and a long erectile mane down the middle of the neck and back. It is nocturnal and burrowing in its habits, and feeds chiefly on decomposed animal matter, grubs and ants.
1470. A kind of Spanish sheep with wool of remarkably good quality. They are supposed to be the descendants of the English sheep sent to Spain in 1399 as part of the dowry of John of Gaunt's daughter, Katharine. The story is one of doubtful authenticity, but is implicitly believed by many Spanish farmers. Merino sheep were first imported into England in 1788.
1471. The mammalia comprise all that section of the animal world whose females are provided with milk secreting glands and who suckle their young. There are other characteristics common to mammals, but this is the one which distinguishes them.
1472. A large Mediterranean fish which occasionally visits our waters. It belongs to the genus *Sciaenidae* and is characterized by the extraordinary buzzing noise which it makes as it swims.
1473. The smallest of the hawk and falcon family. This was the type of hawk most popular with the ladies in the old hawking days.
1474. All those carnivorous animals which walk on the tips of their toes—in fact, the whole of the cat family, from the mighty lion and tiger to our own domestic 'tabby'.
1475. A tropical bird with a gigantic curved beak out of all proportion to the size of its head. It has an arc-shaped movable crest on its head. The hoopoe is a very occasional visitor to England and also to other parts of Europe, but is a native of Africa.
1476. That zoological order which includes man, the anthropoids (or manlike animals) and all the lower orders of monkeys. All have five fingers and toes, and in all except man, the great toes are opposite to the other digits, enabling the limb to grasp as does a hand. The order is called that of primates because it is regarded as the highest order of animals.
1477. This pugnacious insect has earned a world-wide reputation for sanctity, purely on the grounds of its devout attitude on seeking its prey. Being of a green and leaf-like appearance, it lures the luckless caterpillar or grasshopper to alight and inspect, whereupon it seizes its victim between its powerful front feet, which are raised and clasped in a realistic attitude of prayer. The mantis, the most fearless of insects, is kept

and trained by the Chinese, and is matched in battle against others of its kind, as fighting cocks formerly were in England.

1478. Yes. In countries where tornadoes are frequent, such showers are by no means uncommon. In 1817 a large shower of herrings varying in size from one and a half to three inches fell in the environs of Edinburgh. Similar showers fell near Loch Leven in 1825 and in Ross-shire in 1828.
1479. This is the old name for the giraffe—a compound of camel and leopard, in allusion to the remote resemblance to a camel and to the striped colour of the animal's skin which enables it to harmonize with the undergrowth.

## XXXX—MISCELLANEOUS

### QUESTIONS

1480. Which is the oldest national flag?
1481. Which animal can speak most distinctly?
1482. If you were christened John, James, William or Lewis, what would your name be in French, German, Italian and Spanish?
1483. What is meant by onomatopœia?
1484. How many words can be formed out of the letters in 'Mediterranean'?
1485. Who was the first Baronet?
1486. What is the greatest number of Christian names ever given to an English child?
1487. When were nailed horse-shoes first used (as opposed to the slip-on sandals of the ancients)?
1488. Who bore the title of Apostolic Majesty?
1489. Has there ever been a tax on beards?
1490. What is the youngest age at which a King has ascended the throne in England?
1491. Who was the lady with the trident on our copper coins?
1492. In what order of relative usefulness may the letters of the alphabet be placed?
1493. When did an advertisement appear on a tombstone?
1494. Who created the word teetotal?
1495. What is an imprimatur?
1496. What is etymology?
1497. Where is the earliest caricature drawing in existence to be found?

## 188 WHAT MORE DO YOU KNOW?

1498. When did Bradshaw publish his first Railway Guide?  
 1499. What was a ducat?  
 1500. When was the first fire brigade started?

## ANSWERS

1480. The Danish. Under Valdemar II Sehr, the Victorious, Denmark achieved its greatest conquests and attained the height of its power—for a time being the most powerful kingdom in Northern Europe. Of all Valdemar's exploits the most celebrated is undoubtedly his expedition to Esthonia and the subsequent victory at Reval (1219) from which dates the adoption of the Danish flag—a plain white cross on a red ground—as the national standard of the Danish army.
1481. The mina, one of the Grackle species of birds, found in tropical and sub-tropical countries, excels all other animals in its imitative powers, particularly in the imitation of human speech. When domesticated, these birds far excel the parrot in picking up words. Sometimes called the hill-mina.
1482. French: Jean, Jacques, Guillaume, Louis.  
 German: Johann, Jacob, Wilhelm, Ludwig.  
 Italian: Giovanni, Giacomo, Guglielmo, Luigi.  
 Spanish: Juan, Diego or Jaime, Guillermo, Luis.
1483. Words which imitate the sound of the action which they describe. Examples: Buzz, Clink, Hiss.
1484. The letters comprised in this word can be made to form 450 other words, of which about 360 are in common use. Of English words, including a few proper names and some foreign words found in ordinary English dictionaries, the total can be made up to 500 words. The longest word that can be made is Re-animated. Tamarind, Temeraire and Mandarin are good words.
1485. Sir Nicholas Bacon, the father of Sir Francis Bacon. He received the accolade from James I, and the patent is dated May 22nd, 1611.
1486. Twenty-five, given to the daughter of a Liverpool laundryman. She was born 17th December, 1882, and was christened Anna Bertha Cecilia Diana Emily Fanny Gertrude Hypatia Inez Jane Kate Louise Maud Nora Ophelia Quince Rebecca Starkey Teresa Ulysis Venus Winifred Xenophon Yetty Zeus Pepper.
1487. Horse-shoes may have been nailed on prior to the 2nd century B.C., but they did not by any means become common until the 5th century A.D., and were not universal until the middle ages.

1488. This was a title conferred upon the Kings of Hungary by Pope Sylvester II in A.D. 1000, and borne by them ever after. The title descended to the Emperor of Austria as King of Hungary, and was borne by him till the Revolution.
1489. In the reign of Elizabeth every beard of a fortnight's growth was taxed at 3s. 4d. Peter the Great of Russia in 1705 instituted a beard tax, which although unpopular, continued through several reigns, being repealed by Catherine II in 1762. There was at one time a French beard tax imposed on the clergy.
1490. Henry VI, born 6th December, 1421, ascended the throne at the age of eight months and twenty-five days. He reigned 40 years, was deposed March, 1461, and murdered in the Tower the same year. Ex-King Alfonso of Spain was born a King, his father dying before Alfonso's birth.
1491. The figure of Britannia on our copper coins is a likeness of the beautiful Duchess of Richmond. The figure first appeared by order of Charles II on a gold medal, on the front of which his own bust was represented. The likeness was said to be an exquisite one, and Philip Rotier, joint engraver to the Royal Mint, who was hopelessly in love with his fair model, used the portrait in various sizes and metals. By order of the King it was transferred to the copper coin of the realm, on which it still appears unaltered in its general appearance.
1492. The comparative frequency of the use of various letters in writing are as follows: E. (1,000), D. (892), T. (770), A. (728), I. (704), S. (680), O. (672), N. (670), H. (540), R. (528), L. (360), U. (296), C. (280), M. (272), F. (234), W. (190), Y. (184), P. (168), G. (168), B. (158), V. (120), K. (88), J. (55), Q. (50), X. (46), Z. (22).
1493. In the churchyard of Godalming Parish Church is the following epitaph: 'Sacred to the memory of Nathaniel Godbold, Esq., Inventor of that Excellent Medicine, The Vegetable Balsam. For the Cure of Consumptions and Asthmas. He departed this Life The 17th day of Decr 1799. Aged 69 Years. Hic Cineres, ubique Fama'.
1494. Richard Turner, an artisan and temperance champion of Preston. He was afflicted with a stammer, and in September, 1833, said at a meeting in Preston, 'Nothing but te-te-te-total abstinence will do'. The expression was joyously seized upon, and has stuck to the movement ever since. Turner died 27th October, 1846.
1495. An official licence to print, formerly universally required, but now confined to publications of a religious nature in the Roman Catholic Church.

1496. The science of words, treating of the origin, construction and mutation of language.
1497. In the museum at Turin, Italy, where there is an Egyptian papyrus roll which displays a whole series of comical scenes. A lion and a gazelle are playing at draughts, a hippopotamus is perched in a tree. Pharaoh in the shape of a rat is being drawn in a carriage by prancing greyhounds, and is proceeding to storm a fortress garrisoned by cats. There are many other amusing scenes.
1498. Mr. G. Bradshaw first published the railway guide, which has become famous, in December, 1841. He had previously occasionally published a 'Railway Companion'.
1499. A coin first minted in 1140 by Roger II of Sicily in silver. The Florentines struck a gold ducat in 1252, and the Venetians in 1283. It was circulated throughout the Continent until the beginning of the 19th century, but never appears to have been in use in this country. It was valued at about 9s. 4½d.
1500. In June, 1824, the Commissioners of Police and the Insurance Companies inaugurated the first fire brigade in Edinburgh. London's first fire resisting organisation was founded in 1832 with James Braidwood as first 'Manager of Fire Engines'.

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